FLASHBACK

Preserving the Past for the Future

CONTENTS

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVES ITS CENTENNIAL: 1928..... 1

OLD CIRCUIT COURT..... 8

THE WAY IT WAS AROUND HOGEYE IN 1915.....11

MARRIAGES IN 1886.....18

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS -- SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY.....21

SHILOH-SPRINGDALE POSTAL SERVICE.....39

QUERIES.....44

NEWS & COMMENTS.....48

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Fayetteville Observes Its Centennial: 1928

BY COL. JACK F. DIGGS

The Fayetteville Square in 1928

Fayetteville's sesquicentennial year is 1978. In this connection, it may be worthwhile to recall the city's centennial celebration of 1928, and some of the events which took place during that year.

The Fayetteville Daily Democrat (now the Northwest Arkansas Times) gave extensive coverage to the planning and execution of that celebration. On August 23, 1927 it began an intermittent series of excerpts from Dr. David Y. Thomas' book "Arkansas in War and Reconstruction". Dr. Thomas was a professor of history at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville. During 1927 and 1928, Washington County citizens had much interest in the fledgling aviation industry. And, on the night of September 22, 1927 about 2,000 people gathered in front of the Democrat offices on West Center Street (Smoky Row) to get reports by megaphone of the second Tunney-Dempsey prize fight; the Lynn Shelton American Legion Post planned to listen by radio. Locally, radio station KUOA was in its first week of broadcasting, the first station in Arkansas. It was redesignated from a University station. On November 28, Fayetteville was interested when Henry Ford's new automobiles, the Models A, became available for sale. Prices began at $495 for the coupe.

City Collector William S. Campbell had completed a history, "One Hundred Years of Fayetteville: 1828-1928" by February of 1928. Publication of 500 copies at a price of $5.00 each was approved by the Chamber of Commerce, and the Washington County Historical Society, and the names of pre-publication purchasers were printed in the Democrat.

During the preparation for this centennial, much historical information on local families appeared in the Democrat. February 22 considerable space was given to George Washington, as local descendants of the Washington family included the Walker family and Ova Washington (Mrs. John W.) Diggs, whose genealogy was printed.

Other news items from the Democrat stated that Battery "A", 206th Coast Artillery (AA), one of the two local National Guard units, held an exercise with its three searchlights on February 28. Franklin Roosevelt was reported to have walked in public without crutches for the first time since his polio attack.

By mid-March, half of the edition of Campbell's history had been sold. Major B. R. Davidson and Zilla Cross Peel, president and secretary of WCHS, requested assistance in the location of historical relics. Miss Rowena Galloway suggested local historical spots should be marked, and WCHS urged citizens to become familiar with their locations, and the directions to get to them. Miss Galloway observed that Sophia Sawyer's log school (c. 1839) was still standing on West Mountain Street, and was used as a barn. A serious rainstorm in late March left about 45 or 60 county families destitute.

The Democrat reported on April 16 that dates for the centennial observance had been set for July 3-5, and asked editorially, "How Should the City Observe the Centennial? Make a Suggestion!" On May 14 the editor, Mrs. Lessie Stringfellow Read, urged the city to buy A. L. Trent's natural amphitheatre near the privately owned city park, a park which had been established with a swimming pool, beginning in 1926.

Plans for a large pageant had evolved by June 15th under the guidance of Miss Jobelle Holcomb, associate professor of English at the University, pageant master. About thirty division heads met at Wesley Hall on Highland Avenue that night to get the project rolling. Plans called for a cast of 500 to participate. There were to be a prelude, eight historical episodes, an interlude, and a finale. Miss Holcomb, Dr. Thomas, and Mr. Campbell were to compose the pageant, with Campbell acting as historian. By June 18, there were twenty chairmen, with about twenty assistants, at work. The next day 100 girls, each representing one year of history, were being organized into five teams to conduct individual and team sales of 3,000 red-white-

and-blue buttons which proclaimed: "Fayetteville Centennial. I Am a Booster. Are You?" After the sales contest, the winning girl would become "The Spirit of History", the guiding spirit of the pageant. Next evening the girls began procession practice at Trent's amphitheatre, site of the pageant.

The Francis Marion Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution accepted responsibility for the Centennial Museum to be established at the old Episcopal Church rectory, corner of College Avenue and Lafayette Street. Mrs. Ellen Richardson was in charge. The Mildred Lee Chapter of United Daughters of the Confederacy assisted. Ladies of these organizations began to appeal for the loan of relics to fill six rooms. which were to be furnished according to individual themes. Mrs. Richardson asked for hair jewelry. Miss Sue Walker was in charge of war relics. Mrs. Charles Appleby sought a wide range of old-style clothing for the pageant. Mrs. Paul Heerwagen asked for old pictures and Mrs. Harold Stevens wanted the loan of musical instruments. The DAR planned to prepare rooms on a pioneer theme.

By June 25 Dr. Harrison Hale had been named general chairman and other prominent citizens had been designated for various duties. Plans for marking historic sites were almost complete. The principal members of the pageant cast had been selected. Arrangements for a parade were in process. The Democrat told its readers "Everybody Drafted!" and admonished them to do what they were asked to do. The Springdale Chamber of Commerce decided that all local businesses would close on July 4 and that there would be no local celebration there, thus supporting the Fayetteville celebration.

By June 29, when the Democratic National Convention in Houston, Texas nominated Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, and Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, to run for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States in the November elections, the area of Fayetteville city park had been blocked off. The stage and bridges for the actors had been completed. By July 2, a bandstand had been erected and plans made to cut green tree branches for a frieze to stand behind the "100 Golden Years" pageant. Nearby residents were asked not to park autos within an area of several blocks. Mayor Allen M. Wilson arranged for temporary policemen, and 120 National Guardsmen were ready to direct traffic. Merchants in town placed a number of historic relics on view. On June 30th the Frisco railroad removed four regularly-scheduled daily passenger trains from the main line through Fayetteville, and two from the Muskogee branch line, a hint of the decline of railroad passenger traffic.

The Centennial opened on July 1 with Centennial Sunday which

began with a well-attended union service at the First Presbyterian Church on the northwest corner of the College Avenue and Spring Street intersection. A special preview of the museum, two blocks farther north, was held on that afternoon for about 250 people.

The next event which took place was Museum Day on July 3rd, under the direction of Mrs. George Hastings. About 150 people attended the morning opening. A number of speeches were made in the afternoon. Six rooms contained several thousand relics. Among the prominent items were a cherry bureau made for Rebecca (Baylor) Washington about 1802. She was the wife of Whiting Washington, a nephew of President George Washington, and moved to Fayetteville in 1836. She was the great-grandmother of Miss Sue Walker who loaned that item, as well as a portrait of General Albert Pike who commanded Confederate Indian troops at the Battle of Pea Ridge. The painting, by Edwin P. Washburn, was described as being the only portrait of Pike. Prominent in the war relics room was a World War I collection belonging to Colonel William G. Ownbey, of Fayetteville-Springdale, who commanded the 142d Field Artillery regiment in that war. He died in Fayetteville on July 27, 1928. An epaulette worn by Larkin Newton during the Battle of New Orleans in 1815 was displayed. Newton was one of the four original Fayetteville commissioners and the first postmaster in 1828-1829. His home stood on West Dickson Street where the Frisco railway station is located today. Another interesting item was a fife carried in the Civil War by Francis M. Logan, fifer for the brigade of Confederate General W. L. Cabell, which attacked Fayetteville. About 2,000 people visited the museum during the celebration.

On July 3rd, movie cameramen from Pathe News were in town to film historic sites--possibly the first movies made in Fayetteville. Water sports were held at the new city park. The Democrat described Charles J. Finger, the author of eight or nine books and 60-70 Little Blue Books series classics, as Fayetteville's "foremost literateur". Mrs. Rosa Zagnoni Marinoni, a prominent poetess, was reported by her publisher to have written the best poem of 1928--"Three Galleons".

The Glorious Fourth was bright and hot as people flocked into the city. A special issue of the Democrat saluted the older citizens. Mrs. Mary H. Schoolfield, 100, was the town's oldest citizen. Mrs. Margaret Blakemore Taylor was the oldest native born. Mrs. Martha Wallace Skelton Van Hoose, daughter of William Skelton, had lived here continuously for the longest period--82 years. The newspaper had previously reported that the Brodie-Thurmond-Stone family, fifth generation residents (four native born here) was thought to be the town's oldest family.

Roy Adams was chairman of an impressive parade that morning.

Motor and mounted policemen led the parade, followed by Barr's band. Next came Batteries "A" and "E", 206th Coast Artillery, (AA), Fayetteville's National Guard units. They were organized as a battalion. Captain Jerome F. Thompson (WCHS member 1978) was in charge. The batteries were led for the parade by Lts. Marc A. Stice ("A") and Sam Watkins ("E"). The marching men were followed by the slow-moving military motor vehicles of that day directed by First Sergeant John W. Diggs (WCHS member 1978)

The next element consisted of five patriotic floats organized by V. James Ptak, sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Southern Memorial Association, and Spanish-American War Veterans. Riding in the lead float was Miss Martha Washington from West Plains, Missouri who was in Fayetteville visiting her sister Ova Washington (Mrs. John W.) Diggs (WCHS member 1978). They are descendants of Charles Washington, youngest brother of President George Washington, who founded Charlestown, West Virginia.

The next echelon, directed by George Berson, consisted of ten floats sponsored by service clubs, each representing a decade of the city's history. Boy Scouts served as heralds and carried banners ahead of each float. The parade followed a route from east Maple Street, down to the south side of the square, terminating on Arkansas Avenue, at the northeast corner of the University campus.

The day grew warmer, and at noon there were many reunions of families and organizations. From 8-20,000 people had witnessed the parade, according to varying estimates, and 10-15,000 would attend the free afternoon pageant. About 5,600 cars had come to town. The 120 National Guardsmen prepared to exercise traffic control in the (then) north part of town near the Trent amphitheatre (now Wilson park). Fayetteville, with an estimated (perhaps over-estimated) population of 8,500, had come a long way since the first census of 1840 listed a total of 425 residents: 292 whites, 120 black slaves, and three free blacks.

The "100 Golden Years" pageant, with a cast of 500, Miss Jobelle Holcomb, pageant master, took place that afternoon. Miss Ellen Black, who had sold 95 booster buttons, took the important role of "The Spirit of History". Mrs. P. L. Hathcock was "Columbia", George Berson was "Arkansas", and Miss Dora Deen, who sang very well, was "Fayetteville".

The pageant prelude opened with a "Dance of Nature" in which spirits of mountains, wind, rain, etc. performed. It was followed by an "Indian Dance" by 15 costumed boys from the camp of Joy Pratt Markham, a future benefactor of WCHS. The pageant consisted of eight episodes, an interlude of Negro spirituals,

and a finale in which "America" was sung. The pageant boasted characters representing the six governors, four congressmen, four state supreme court justices, two Arkansas secretaries of state, and one state attorney general who had come from Fayetteville.

The eight episodes and their directors were: (1) First Settlers, Mrs. E. F. Ellis, Mrs. Hartley Truax, Miss Sue Walker; (2) County Seat, H. L. Pearson; (3) Growth of Agriculture, R. J. Nelson; (4) Growth of Business, Roy Wood; (5) Growth of Industry, Charles Appleby; (6) Growth of Religion, The Rev. H. G. Finney; (7) Professions, R. J. Wilson, Thomas Pearson, Dr. Allan Gilbert; (8) Growth of Education, F. S. Root. These were followed by "The Promise of the Future", Elizabeth Shipley, in which the symbol of Fayetteville was handed over to a group of children. The pageant had numerous directors and supporting personnel.

In the evening of July 4th, there was a fireworks display at the amphitheatre and another band concert by Barr's band. The movies, that evening, offered at the Ozark on College Avenue, Clara Bow in "Ladies of the Mob" (a movie in which "Clara Bow REALLY ACTS", the ad claimed); at the Palace, on the east side of the Square, Mary Pickford in "Rosita"; or at the Royal, on the south side of the Square, Cheyenne Bill in "Sheik of the Mojave".

July 5th was a day of dedications. About 500 people attended ceremonies in which bronze markers were placed on five historic sites:

(1) Fayetteville Female Seminary, on West Mountain Street. A marker, sponsored by the Parent-Teacher Association, was dedicated by Professor J. C. Massie, whose mother had been a pupil there. Unveiling was by Ruth Dowell whose grandmother studied at the school conducted by Sophia Sawyer.

(2) Quesenbury-Hill home, Duncan Street. The Honorable John N. Tillman, congressman and former publisher and teacher, made that address. (Campbell's history of Fayetteville relates the story of the home's former owners.)

(3) Archibald Yell's home "Waxhaws", on South College Avenue, (ca. 1836-1838, then thought to be Fayetteville's oldest residence). The Rev. J. H. Kelly made the address. Spanish-American War Veterans sponsored the marker. Two of Governor (and Congressman) Yell's great-nieces, Mrs. J. F. McClure and Mrs. Robert Jackson, were slated to participate. The Democrat had reported that 80-year-old Archibald Yell, Jr., the governor's nephew, from Siloam Springs, was to represent Yell in the pageant of the preceding day.

(4) Site of Arkansas College, North College Avenue, where the First Christian Church stands in 1978. The Rev. N. M. Ragland dedicated.

(5) Battle of Fayetteville ("Bloody Corner", April 18, 1863), North College Avenue and Dickson Street, an automobile agency in 1978. Captain E. B. Harrison, who had been a lieutenant in the Union Army in the fight there, brother of Colonel M. LaRue Harrison, who commanded the Union troops, described the battle. Attorney and state senator Robert J. Wilson, born in Fayetteville in 1850, spoke about Confederate Brigadier General W. L. Cabell, "Old Tige", who led the Confederate attack. Three days prior to the dedication, former Union Corporal S. H. Blackmer, who lived on East Spring Street, former member of Company "A", 1st Arkansas Infantry, stated that his unit had been armed and ready to meet the Confederate attack, and was not "caught napping". He released a copy of Colonel Harrison's official report of the battle.

The Francis Marion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, had secured a marker for the grave of James Leeper, a Revolutionary War soldier, but they deferred erecting it until autumn because the grave-site was in cropland.

Epilogue

The Fayetteville centennial gave the citizens an opportunity to look back over the past, and many interesting reminiscences were recorded. Lodie Stone, son of Stephen K. Stone, for example, recalled that $6,000 in gold was buried in the Walker-Stone house on West Center Street during the Civil War. (The problem of saving that house still faces the community in 1978. The Democrat urged that the impressive Arkansas Building from the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition be preserved. It had been purchased by A. F. Wolf who had it moved to Fayetteville and erected for his family residence on Mount Nord, just east of where the University Baptist Church stands in 1978; the building was demolished in the late 1930's. A few Grecian pillars from it support the front porch of the author of this article. Someone offered $100 to start a fund to buy Trent's amphitheatre. This land was finally donated to the city by Charles Morrow Wilson, a prominent author and is now known as Wilson Park.

After the centennial observances were over, the community returned to its usual routine in the July heat, satisfied that it had taken part in a celebration to be remembered.

Old Circuit Court

LLOYD MC CONNELL

Judge James M. Pittman occupied the bench during much of the 1880s, and in June of 1886 George F. Deane was the sheriff. An enterprising prosecuting attorney may have been at work in the county, for many of the citizens found themselves charged with some misdemeanor like disturbing church or a literary society meeting, racing horses on the county roads, cutting hay on Sundays and all such.

As was the custom on the first day of Court, the misdemeanor cases were called up and quickly disposed of, many receiving a minimum $1.00 fine and costs (which were more than $1.00 and included a fee for the prosecuting attorney). Others listened to some curbstone attorney and paid him five dollars to defend them, then were advised by that astute lawyer to enter a plea of guilty and accept the minimum fine. Some of them came away from the bench muttering, "Hell, I coulda done that myself."

A jury earlier in the year had convicted Henry Van Winkle of either rape or murder (the record denotes one charge on one entry and the other at another place). Anyway, the case was appealed to the Supreme Court.

The November grand jury included the names of William Guinn, Johnson Crawford, William Springston, Henry Wood, J. H. Gregg, Ab Watson, C. W. Wright, W. R. Neale, James Oates, Stant Crawford, William Rogers, W. S. Moore, H. H. Barron, James McClatchey, James Brown and George Lake.

Excused from grand jury service, for various and sufficient reasons, were George Albright, T. Y. Epps, R. B. Abshire, Sion Caudle, B. J. Wade and Mr. Williams.

The trial, or petit, jury included the names of P. T. Smith, Henry Mullins, John McConnell, Mitch Porter, Ben Ramey, Marion Suttle, John Pool, Hosea Benbrook, B. F. Walker, H. J. Dowell, Richard Clark, H. M. Head, William Holcomb, George Barnett, J. J. Baggett, John Ross, John Edmiston, George Gibson, Thomas J. Hunt, A. B. Reed, Henry Martin, S. W. Reed, James P. Sharp and Bart Carl.

Albert Mhoon, James Hood, and James Diven were excused from this panel.

Joe Towler was charged with wearing weapons and disturbing a public worship service. The defendant answered "Guilty", and the Court assessed a penalty. Such offenses were very common

and were not regarded as particularly criminal, especially after the heat had died down. Back to the Van Winkle case--he faced trial jurors W. C. Kuykendall, W. F. Dowell, Ollie Biby, J. C. Thornton, William Guinn, James Allen, J. E. Smith, James Guinn, Dr. Bridenthal, A. G. Clemmons, R. F. Campbell, and A. C. Watson, who decreed that Mr. Van Winkle should hang.

Murder and rape trials always brought into the county seat a large crowd of county residents who took the day off, hitched up the wagon, and brought the family to town. It amounted to a holiday unless they were involved in the trial.

The prosecuting attorney had filed on Andy Fitch and William Sanders for disturbing public worship. Bent and Kano Phillips admitted guilt and were ticketed with $20.00 each. Jeff Peveyhouse took his case to a jury and received a $5.00 fine.

B. F. Pollock convinced the jury he did not interfere with an officer in the execution of his official duty, and he was discharged. Ewing Webb and Eff Carter received $10 fines for malicious mischief. James Carnahan, Isaac Dotson, and Bob Young faced assault and battery charges. Thomas Draper was adjudged not guilty of wearing his gun, as was Jeff Peveyhouse. Probably tired of Washington County juries bringing in guilty verdicts for selling liquor without a license, Joe Lyles sought a transfer to Benton County. His bond was signed by Ike Combs, T. J. Hunt and Samuel Mayes, prominent citizens.

And that reminds me of a known bottlegger who received a six months term in the penitentiary for selling moonshine, in prohibition days. Sheriff Guinn escorted him to Little Rock, and delivered him to the warden, who was also from this county, after which the sheriff decided to take a day or two to visit in the city. When he arrived home on Thursday, he was greeted at the depot by the moonshiner who told him he was worried because he had not got home. It seems Mr. Moonshiner had obtained the assistance of the Honorable Vol and Wythe Walker and some other prominent attorneys in getting loose from the pen.

Quantrell Macon forfeited his small bond, and probably got a postponement until the next term. Al Porter and Henry Fawbush were fined $10.00 for disturbing worship, as was Edwin McLane. Lewis and Jim Wilhite were found not guilty of fighting. John S. Dearing made bond. Albert Steele paid a $5.00 fine for assault and battery. Edwin McLane had a jury trial and received a $5.00 fine. Lemuel Maxwell had failed to report to the road overseer and was fined $10.00.

Bob Stout was not guilty of assault and battery, and the jury also cleared F. Males and William Gilbreath of selling without a license. George Peveyhouse, William Peveyhouse, Nick Beach,

Jerry Beach and John Hutton all paid $20 assessed by the jury. Sounds like a pretty good scuffle outside a church door. Jess Osburn, Banks Alberty, Sam Cox and Thomas Draper were held for wearing weapons, which, to those boys from around Evansville, was a part of their working clothes. George Houston, who was charged with a riot, made bond. I have always wondered just how much of a riot one man could cause.

John Weber, a citizen of Switzerland, was naturalized as an American and his certificate would read from November 8, 1886.

Banks Alberty took a change of venue to Benton County where he expected a smaller penalty. Perhaps their citizens did not frown so much on weapons being carried wherever one went. Mr. A. W. Curtis paid $50.00 for carrying his pistol. Willie Curtis was not guilty; he just went along.

A special judge, Hugh A. Disnmore, took the bench for a time, and granted Stephen Fowler a transfer to Benton County. Perry Macklin was convicted of an assault to kill, while Bob Hawkins on the same charge was transferred to the Benton County court. Looks like the juries of Washington County were tired of this foolishness and were laying it on pretty good when the miscreants came before them.

A condemnation suit was filed by the Fayetteville and Little Rock Railroad Company. The court appointed George T. Lake, B. F. Walker and George S. Albright to select the next jurors for a later term of court.

ABOUT OUR 1978 MEMBERSHIP CARD

Golda Brown (Mrs. J. D.) Perryman, 544 South 39th West Avenue, Tulsa, OK 74127 writes: "I was delighted and surprised to see a picture of my father's business building on the new membership card.

"My father, R. L. Brown (with the cap on and white shirt), my brother Floyd, sister Mary, and I are the children in front of the building. I am the taller of the two girls. I will be 73 the 26th of March. I can remember a few things about when we lived there--the living quarters were in the back, and some of the men in the picture I remember as I grew up in Lincoln. I am a cousin of Burlene Brown Hilton. She is getting together quite a bit of history on Lincoln, the Beatys, the Holts, and the Browns.

"Thank you again for printing this picture as I feel it is a tribute to my father who passed away in 1948."

The Way It Was Around Hogeye In 1915

BY OWEN THOMPSON

(Editor's Note: Mr. Thompson lived in the Hogeye area when he was a young man and recalls much about the life there prior to his moving to Nebraska.)

The Hogeye country store was located on the south side of Old Wire Road, where it crosses the Prairie Grove-West Fork Road. There was a hitching rack on the east side of the store where people could tie their horses and teams. The store sold groceries, and general merchandise. Farmers brought in chickens, eggs, butter and other things to trade for what they needed. I once saw a man bring a sack of eggs on horseback. He had tied the eggs in each end of a sack, swung the sack over the horse's back, and did not break an egg.

The store building was heated by a stove, with a long stovepipe extending about halfway across the store. The back end of the store served as a barber shop on Saturdays. Crackers came in large barrels and boxes, and loafers would sit on the barrels and boxes, and if a customer wanted crackers, sugar or coffee beans, the merchant had to ask someone to move. Cheese came in a round box, and it was cut with a special knife which sliced off a wedge-shaped piece. Chewing tobacco was cut off a large plug by a slicing machine. If you had asked for a roll of Saran wrap or a box of Kleenex, the merchant would have had reason to think you were out of your mind--there weren't any such things. Toilet paper was provided free of charge by Sears Roebuck and Company.

In later years, gasoline was pumped from a tank into a glass bowl until the desired amount was indicated, then drained by gravity to the automobile tank. It didn't matter if the electricity was off--there was no electricity.

The lodge hall, where the Rebekahs and the IOOF held their meetings, was above the store. There may be a few uneducated people living today who never heard of the Anti-Horse Thief Association. In years past it had not been uncommon for thieves to steal horses and take them across the state line into Oklahoma Territory. When the AHTA (a secret organization) caught a horse thief, they promptly presented him with a rope necktie and stretched his neck until it was too late to repent of his sin. Entrance to the mystical lodge hall by junior members of society, and other uninitiated trash, was strictly taboo. One of our number managed to sneak in, and he reported there were spears and strange costumes in a corner of the hall--regalia used during the rituals.

Moffit, sometimes known as Old Hogeye, was about three-quarters of a mile north of the Hogeye store. There had once been a store there, an old building with a glass case in which some stale-looking candy was stored. The post office had probably been located in the old building. An old building stands near a large pine tree today but is unused.

Clarence and Lee Jones operated a blacksmith shop, but most of the work was done on Saturdays because they also operated a farm. I was told they had a small coal mine, somewhere on the mountain, where they could get enough coal for their shop. Ed Cates came on Saturday and shod horses. Also, the Jones brothers operated a molasses mill to squeeze juice out of the cane. The juice, in large pans, was heated by a wood fire. Then, it was cooked and strained from one section of the pan to another until it finally came out as good, fresh 'lasses. Served with hot biscuits and good butter it was something good to eat.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was between Moffit and Hogeye. Men and boys sat on one side of the building, and women and girls on the other--I never knew why. No one ever told me how the Cumberland differed from other churches. The Christians, sometimes referred to as Campbellites, held services in the Shady Grove school.

There was an apple dryer or evaporator on the West Fork road west of the Hogeye store. After the apples were peeled, cored and sliced into thin doughnut-like pieces, they were placed upstairs on the drying floor, and a man stayed on duty all night feeding the fires and turning the fruit with a shovel. Dried apples were in great demand during World War I.

Later there was a canning factory across the Illinois River, operated by Mr. Ed Rogers of Prairie Grove.

The Thompson farm was known as the old Carter place, and to the east was the old Sawyer place later owned by Bert Timmons. Both Mr. Carter and Mr. Sawyer had retired to West Fork. West of the Sawyer farm was a place owned by Uncle Henry Carney and adjoining it was a farm owned by Uncle George Carney. There was nothing unusual about brothers owning adjoining farms, except that during the Civil War Henry was a Confederate and his brother George served on the Union side.

There were three houses on the old Carter farm, one a one-room log cabin, which had probably been used as a slave cabin. It had a fireplace in which food was cooked directly over the fire. Another was turned into a barn, and the Thompsons lived in the third house.

I never learned why the community was named Hogeye. No one

ever explained it to me. However, it could have been worse--it might have been named after another part of the hog. Other peculiar names were Choke Rag and Bug Scuffle. In Oklahoma is a place called Bug Tussle, the home of Carl Albert, speaker of the House of Representatives, retired.

Some personal names and nicknames around Hogeye: Noel Rutherford was our neighbor; the name was pronounced Rulleford and one of the Rutherford boys said he didn't know how to pronounce his own name until he went to Texas where they called it Releford. Shug Carney was so well known that no one knew what his real name was--Charles Oscar Carney. Willard Carr was called Caboose when the family was certain there wouldn't be any more Carrs. Speedy Morton was so named on account of his slow and deliberate movements. Jim Phillips was called "Crackcorn", a name given by his grandmother. Later, I heard Burl Ives sing "The Blue Tail Fly" and realized where she got the name Jimmie Crack Corn, and I don't care.

"Right Smart" was a favorite expression; the weather was either right smart dry, or right smart wet. Ride up to any farm house, and if you were a friend you would be told to "Light"--that meant get down and come in. When you get ready to leave, they usually said, "Stay all night." Whether they meant it or not I did not know because I had to get home and milk the cows. Instead of "I guess so" it was "I reckon so". The pronoun "you" was always "you-all" around Hogeye in 1915.

Hogeye had a bridge across the Illinois River, the floor of which was about three feet wide and held up by two wire cables, above which were two more cables used for hand rails, or "hand holts". These cables were important, because the floor swung from side to side when you crossed. After a heavy rain, the ford across the creek was dangerous and frightening. Near the town of Greenland was a crossing called Baptist Ford. It was near a little church, and lots of sins were washed away in the river near the church.

Some smaller streams had flood gates made of wooden slats. The slats rose when the water came up and went back down again when the water went down. This kept the animals out of, or in the fields, whichever you wanted. Crossing these flood gates while carrying books and a lunch pail would not now be recommended by the National Safety Council.

Shady Grove school was on the West Fork road, to the east of the store. It was a one-room frame building with wood-burning stove for heat. Water was from an open well at one corner of the lot. There were outhouses at opposite corners of the yard. (Bathrooms were unknown in those days.) The teacher was Miss Lona Strickler, later Mrs. Bert Russell, and pupils were: Jim

and Glen Blakemore, Seth and Loyd Shanks, Owen Thompson, Argle and Valtie Phillips, George and Lacy Dearing, Carroll Thrasher and Charlie Doyle, Pat and Bill Doyle, Johnnie and Oren Booth, Jim and Ruth and Irma Pexton, Charlie Mitchell, Carrie Hannah, Fred and Hugh Carney, Murray Craft, Beatrice Blakemore, Garner Devault, Clarence, Garret and Orville Walford, Leora and Velma Townsend, Mary Shanks, Mildred and Ruby Carney, Gertie, Sylvia and Ruth Phillips, Jennie, Nancy and Lula Cate, Dixie Walford, Ethel and Elsie Pardue and Esther Devault.

A pupil could graduate, go in and take the examination from the County School Examiner, obtain a Certificate to Teach, and come back and teach school the next year, all without having even walked inside a high school. Some people may say they were not qualified to teach, but we learned to read and write, and to work arithmetic problems. Can you say the same for all high school graduates today?

Black kids in the neighborhood went to a school on Ike Mountain, three months a year instead of the eight months we enjoyed (?). That was separate but equal treatment.

There was quite a lot of rail service in the county, but we had none at Hogeye. Old No. 5 left Fayetteville at 7:49 a. m. but did not stop at West Fork. In later years Fred Carney and I rode horseback to high school in West Fork. We would be on top of the mountain when No. 5 went chugging through town with smoke and steam pouring out of the stack, the old steam whistle making enough noise to scare the daylights out of every horse for miles around. No. 3 stopped at West Fork at 9:05 p. m. Going north, No. 6 roared through town some time after 6:00 p. m., but No. 4 stopped early in the morning. People could go to Fayetteville and back the same day, but it was quite a walk from the depot to the square.

There were two trains a day from Fayetteville to Muskogee and return, and they stopped at Farmington and Prairie Grove. Both Prairie Grove and Lincoln had telegraph stations, but Farmington did not. There was a train from Fayetteville to Pettigrew. Fayette Junction, Combs, and Pettigrew all had telegraph stations which were important in those days because the telephone service, if any, was not very good.

The tracks were kept in very good shape. Every morning the maintenance men would go out put-putting in their little open car powered with a one-cylinder gasoline engine. If the little motor would not go, they had to get out the old hand-pump and work the handles up and down to get where they were going. The maintenance men were called "section hands" because they had a certain section of track to keep in shape. In some areas they were called "gandy dancers", but I never heard that expression at West Fork. The railroad from Missouri through Fayetteville

was completed as far as Winslow in 1882. Next year it went on through to Fort Smith. Just think--if the railroad had chosen the Illinois River valley for its tracks, instead of the West Fork valley, Hogeye might have grown into a city as large as West Fork!

Transportation around Hogeye in 1915 was by horseback, or by horse-drawn vehicle. A lady rode sidesaddle, draping one limb (they did not have legs in those days) over the saddle horn and carefully covered both limbs with her long dress. I never understood how she kept from falling off, but she managed it very well. Once in a while some tomboy from Texas or Oklahoma would put on a pair of boy's overalls and climb astride a horse, but the old ladies of both sexes said "Tsk, tsk!"

One other form of transportation was commonly referred to as "riding shank's mare". That meant walking. Sam Phillips often walked from West Fork to his father's farm west of us. Even discounting the distance saved by cutting across farms, it was a good four miles. I remember Sam well because he frequently brought me a Sunday newspaper which was quite a treat. Nearly all the kids walked to the Shady Grove school. No one had ever heard of a school bus.

Horsepower required to operate farm machinery was furnished by horses or mules. In the early 1930's, teams of oxen were still being used in southern Maryland, but I never saw an ox team at Hogeye.

The biggest farm event of the year was the annual threshing. A steam engine pulled the separator from farm to farm and provided the belt power, once the rig was set in place. A man or boy drove the water wagon to the nearby stream where he pumped water into the tank by hand. When he was late getting back to the thresher, the engineer would give a few impatient toots on the steam whistle.

Another job for boys was cutting the bands on the bundles of grain before they were fed by hand into the separator. The knife used for cutting the bands was very sharp and if a feeder got too impatient there was danger of getting a badly cut hand. I was informed that on one occasion the band cutter cut the feeder's hand, and was thrown head-first into the machine. He came out the other end as a bloody mess of straw. So I was very careful not to cut the feeder's hand.

It was hot and dirty work for the men, but the women did not have it easy, either. Vegetables had to be gathered from the garden, water had to be hauled from the well or spring, and the cooking and baking had all to be done on a wood-burning stove. Maybe that is where Harry Truman got his famous saying, "If you

can't stand the heat, stay out of the kitchen."

Another job requiring joint effort was hay baling. Who ever heard of a machine that would pick up the hay, bale it and tie it, then elevate it to a truck. The baler, horse-powered, was usually set up beside a hay stack. One or two men then forked hay to the chute, another man fed the baler and another man or boy fed the wires through the compressing chamber and tied the wires by hand. He also toted the bales to a stack to be hauled to the barn later. Rollie Barnes was a gung-ho feeder. He not only stuffed the hay into the machine with a stub-end fork, but would put his foot down on the hay, getting it out of the way just before the plunger smashed the hay into sections that we called blocks. One day he failed to get his foot back in time. Fortunately the horses stopped on command; his leg was saved.

In our township we had what was called "free range", meaning that animals would roam anywhere they wished, unless the owner of the property put up a fence. Until father fenced the mountain woodland, we had strange cattle come right to our house. Hogs were often turned loose to feed on the "mast"--the crop of acorns and nuts that grew wild. If a farmer failed to collect his hogs by market or butchering time, they would most likely revert to the wild state. The wild ones had a lean and hungry look, hence the name "razorback". It was rumored that such a pack of wild hogs on Stevenson Mountain would pose some hazard to a coon hunter who might stumble upon them in the darkness.

There were no radios, no TV and no movies. Once in a while, the school kids would put on a little play and offer some recitations and it was surprising how many people came to see the show. Sometimes there would be a spelling bee. Most of the old farmers could not even spell a dirty word, so the kids usually won. Once I spelled down everybody in the school house, and my father gave me a silver dollar.

At what was called a pie supper, women and girls would bring pies all dolled-up with crepe paper and other pretties, and the males would bid on the pies at auction. The successful bidder got to eat the pie with the girl who brought it. Which girl brought which pie was supposed to be secret, but secrets would leak out, even in those days, and bidding was sometimes quite spirited. A kid with only a dime to spend was likely to wind up with the ugliest old woman in the community as his partner. When snuff juice was running down her chin, it tended to chill the trencherman urge in the kid's stomach, but if he managed to turn his head the other way while eating, the pie might turn out to be the best of the lot.

Few people had musical instruments of any kind. The Mortons bought a player piano for their daughter Gladys. It was the

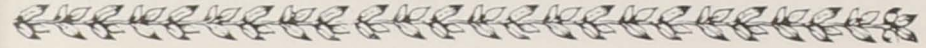
first one I had ever seen, and I was fascinated to see someone pumping away at the pedals and causing wonderful music to come out of the machine. "Beautiful Ohio" was the greatest music I had ever heard. There was a wind-up phonograph in the Hogeye store. Examples of the classical music we learned to appreciate and enjoy were "The Preacher and the Bear", "Casey Jones", and "Steamboat Bill". Girls did not hang around the country store on Saturday afternoons, as men and boys did when weather was not fit for farming, do I do not know where the girls acquired their education in the classics.

The rural mail carrier could be heard coming almost a mile away. He drove a pair of mules, and the chain traces and the iron tires bounding over the rocks made quite a racket. In addition to serving the local boxes, he carried bags of mail for the post office at Strickler. Rural free delivery service had been established at West Fork May 1, 1903 and at Prairie Grove November 1, 1904. There was no longer need for a post office at Hogeye, but the Moffit post office managed to survive until November 14, 1905.

The railway post office which served West Fork was known as the Monett and Paris RPO. It operated all the way from Monett, Missouri to Paris--Paris, Texas that is. Old Number 5 did not stop at West Fork on its way south. The railway mail clerk had to swing out and up a heavy bar known as the catcher arm to obtain the pouch of mail which hung from a crane near the track. At the same time, he threw, or kicked out a pouch intended for West Fork. If he failed to do either, he got a certain number of demerits against his record. It was not difficult to fire a postal employee in those days, and a high standard of efficiency was maintained. Usually, we received a newspaper from Springfield, Missouri the same day it was printed, although it had, of course been printed very early in the morning.

The Railway Mail Service operation was not without certain hazards. On one occasion, not at West Fork, the pouch thrown out by the mail clerk struck an old woman in the face and sent her false teeth clattering along the right-of-way. Another pouch went through the windshield of a Model T Ford parked too close to the track. And once, on a dark and stormy night, the clerk caught a cable attached to the water tower, the cable snapped and sliced off the front of his face. But for the most part, the job was performed without incident.

Have you compiled your Washington County family history?
Submit it to FLASHBACK.



Marriages in 1886

BY LLOYD MC CONNELL

R. M. Allison of Boonsboro, 25, and Miss M. E. Latta, 28, from Prairie Grove, were married on August 9th by the Rev. J. L. D. Houston.

James B. Anderson, 25, of Prairie Grove, wed Miss Nora Neale, 15 years, of Elm Springs, on January 4th. W. J. Hoge, justice of the peace, officiated.

A Winslow couple, Thomas Ardry and Miss Sophia Davis, both 27, were married October 30th by J. J. Odell, a J. P.

N. F. Goodrich, an ordained minister, performed the service on July 15th for J. W. Austin, 43, and Mrs. Minta Baker, 34, from Springdale.

A. D. Baggett, 37, and Miss Dora C. Winn, 25, both of the area around Springdale, were married on March 12 by Ben C. Mathews, a minister.

Sanford Baker, 27, and Miss Atlanta Spyres, 20, both of Pitkin, went to J. D. Woolsey, minister of the gospel, for their ceremony on August 15th.

Fayetteville folks G. W. Baldridge, and Miss Maggie Steine, 18 years, went before the Rev. S. W. Davis on August 30th for the happy event.

Charles Ballard and Miss Sarah Harris, 22 and 19 years, of Mankins, were married January 10th by Rev. W. H. Kenedy of Durham.

A Weddington couple, Peter Banks and Mrs. Martha Goddard, both at the age of 72 years, became husband and wife by courtesy of Justice J. J. Odale, on July 5th. Many happy years to both of you!

W. B. Banks, 21, and Miss Jane Armstrong, 18, from Brentwood, took their license to wed to Justice J. F. Johnson, who signed for them on February 27th.

Justice of the Peace H. H. Barron, of Old Wire Road Southwest, now Highway 265, performed the service for his kinsman, G. W. Barron, 22, and Miss Lizzie M. Cass, 19, of Billingsley village on the 14th of January.

H. I. Bartlett, 48, and Miss C. B. Cinnington, 24, were married by N. M. Ragland, pastor of the Fayetteville Christian Church, on January 26th.

John Baswell, 30, and Miss Hattie W. P. Hood, of Logan in Benton County, were married by Justice of the Peace W. J. Hogg of Wedington, on July 4th. A Picnic Day affair.

A. Solon Bartholomew performed a ceremony for William R. Bird, 27, and Miss Mattie J. Linebarger, 24, Springdale, on May 2nd.

W. W. Bishop and Miss Emma J. Gilfillin, ages 21 and 18, were married by Eli Baker, an ordained minister, on March 16th.

H. T. Blakemore of Billingsley, 21, and Miss Corra Hodges, age 15, of that area, went before their local J. P., H. H. Barron, who married them on March 21st.

W. Bogan, 21, and Miss Viola Barnhart, 16, chose September 5th as their wedding day. Bogan lived at Hazel Valley, his bride at Devore, out Sunset way from Winslow.

William Bond and Miss Rina Simpson, popular Cincinnati couple, went to J. J. Odale, justice of the peace, who married them on July 9th. Both were 21.

James Bowman, 24, and Miss Delania Joyce, 20, from Springdale, had a wedding ceremony by Justice H. G. Hartley, February 21.

John A. Smalley, a minister, read the marriage ritual for West Fork couple, S. Bowman, 28, and Miss Jane Steel, 22, on December 29th.

W. C. Brewster and Miss Mary A. Miller, both 23 years old, were married by gospel minister R. M. Wood on February 14th.

Wedding bells rang for J. A. Brown, 24, and Miss S. E. Fine, 16, from the Brentwood area, on December 26th, with the Rev. J. D. Woolsey attending.

John S. Brown and Miss Mattie Howard, both 20, of Springdale, went to J. T. Boyd who made their pronouncement on July 4th.

A Hazel Valley couple, R. T. Brown and Miss M. E. Osborne, both 20 years, were married by H. C. Osborn, their J. P., on the 7th of January. The name of "Brown" has long been associated with Hazel Valley.

D. N. Broyles, 23, and Miss Maggie Alexander, 18, of Fayetteville, set December 19th as their wedding date with J. T. Boyd officiating.

W. P. Bruce, 22, and Miss W. A. Masters, 18, were married by J. R. Loving, a minister of the gospel, on December 26th. Bruce lived at Alma and the bride at Durham.

J. T. Buckler and Miss Sarah E. Hendricks, ages 19 and 17, of Brentwood, were married by their local justice, L. A. Hobbs, on May 9th.

Allen Burris and Miss Annie Burrows of Winslow, chose February 6th for the date of their marriage, with Justice D. E. Jackson doing the chores.

H. H. Davis, a West Fork justice, performed the wedding for J. S. Cannon, 27, and Miss M. A. Reed, 23, from that area. Their date was January 14th.

Justice J. J. Odale read an August 8th ceremony for J. T. Carlile, 20, of Robinson, and Miss Amanda Langford, 19, Wedington.

Pitkin couple, George Karnes, 20, and Miss Annie Crawford, 16, were united by J. H. Woolsey, minister, on November 28th. The clerk spelled "Karnes" with a capital C.

Urias Cash, 35, married Miss Elizabeth Hubbard, 30, on July 22. William P. Harrison, minister, signed the certificate.

Justice of the Peace M. York, of West Fork, performed the wedding ceremony for W. E. Caviness, 21, and Miss Bettie York, 19, both of Pitkin. Their date was May 29th.

John Cayle of Fayetteville married Miss Maggie Lockhart, also of that city, on October 2, with Justice J. C. Massie performing the ceremony.

A. C. Cincibaugh, Winslow, and Miss R. E. Hawkins, of that area, 23 and 19, were married November 7th by Elder Lindsay B. Lee.

Elijah Randolph, a minister, performed the ceremony for Rheas Mill couple William A. Clause, 23, and Miss Lucia Robinson, 18. The wedding date was June 27th.

E. W. Cole and Miss Julia Morrison, both of Fayetteville, ages 21 and 17, were married by Presbyterian preacher S. W. Davies, on August 9th.

Lincoln folks Abe Collins and Rebecca J. Ealley, both 23, were married on September 16th, with J. F. Reagan using his authority to tie the knot.

Rev. Riley Jones of Middle Fork, a Missionary Baptist preacher spoke their ceremony for John Collins, 25, of Wesley, and Miss Mollie Jones, of Carters Store, on October 3rd.

The Washington County Chapter of the American Red Cross —— Sixtieth Anniversary

BY RUTH ELLIS LESH M.D.

Top row: A. D. McAllister, Jr. (representing his father); John I. Smith; unidentified man.
Bottom row: Charles Stewart: Mrs. David M. McNair (representing her father W. F. Thomas); Mrs. A. d. McAllister (representing her husband); Bill Gause; Dr. Ruth Lesh.
At a coffee hour honoring past chapter chairmen, Thursday, November 20, 1975.

The Washington County Chapter of the American Red Cross celebrated its sixtieth year of volunteer activities on March 5, 1978. We are part of a much larger organization. A brief summary may help to explain the integral relation of the local chapters to the American National Red Cross. Jean henry Dun-

ant, a Swiss businessman who traveled extensively over Europe, was in Italy in 1859 and saw the results of the battle of Salferino with its 40,000 dead and wounded, and the gross neglect of the wounded. From this experience he wrote and published "Un Souvenir de Solferino" in 1862. This book was noted by a local Society for Public Benefit in Geneva. A committee of five was appointed to study means of providing unbiased aid for wounded soldiers. Monsieur Denant was a member of this committee. A general mmeting was called to meet in Geneva in September 1863 and was attended by delegates from 16 countries. This group planned to set up in every country a national volunteer committee to render aid to the wounded where indicated, and to proclaim international neutrality for all ambulances, hospital, sanitary personnel, and voluntary relief workers as well as for the wounded. They proposed the symbol of this neutrality should be a red cross on a white background--the reverse of the Swiss flag. The original committee of five then became the International Committee of the Red Cross. The countries represented in the original meeting in Geneva established National Red Cross societies. The International Committee of Red Cross then called another meeting in Geneva to write the proposed principles of neutrality into law. Out of this grew the Geneva Convention, or Treaty of Geneva, or Red Cross Treaty signed by delegates of eleven countries on August 22, 1864. The United States had an unofficial delegate present, but did not become a party to the Geneva Convention until March 1, 1882 when, after much urging by Miss Clara Barton, President Arthur signed the original Geneva Treaty. The Senate approved this unanimously and the United States ratification was accepted by the Swiss government and proclaimed by the president July 26, 1882. A new Federal charter was passed by Congress in 1900 which gave the American National Red Cross official status. The Charter of 1905 of the American Red Cross is the Act of Congress under which the Society now functions. It defines the purposes of the Society as follows:

> The powers of the American Red Cross as enumerated by the charter are those of a body corporate and politic in the District of Columbia, for the purposes hereinafter stated. These purposes, as defined by the Charter, are:
>
> First, To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war, in accordance with the spirit and conditions of the conference of Geneva of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and also of the treaty of the Red Cross, or the treaty of Geneva of August twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to which the United States of America gave its adhesion of March first eighteen hundred and eighty-two.
>
> Second, And for said purposes to perform all the duties

devolved upon a national society by each nation which has acceded to said treaty.

Third: To succeed to all the rights, and property which have been hitherto held and to all the duties which have heretofore been performed by the American National Red Cross as a corporation duly incorporated by Act of Congress, June sixth, nineteen hundred, which Act is hereby repealed and the organization created thereby is hereby dissolved.

Fourth: To set in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their Army and Navy, and to act in such matters between similar national societies of other governments through the "Comite International de Secours" and the Government and the people and the Army and Navy of the United States of America.

Fifth: And to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same.

Copied from The American National Red Cross
Sarah Elizabeth Pickett
New York, The Century Co. 1924

In the organization of the American Red Cross, the President of the United States is President of the American Red Cross. There was in 1905 a general Board, a Board of Incorporators, a Central Committee, a National headquarters and division Administrative staff, and local chapters. This organization essentially still stands. The organization is democratic and depends primarily upon volunteer support, yet is business-like and all books or financial statements are government audited. The home of the National Headquarters is in Washington, D. C.

A petition for authority to form a chapter of the American Red Cross in Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas, was signed on September 8, 1917 by W. H. Hamilton with the following applicants: Mrs. W. H. Magruder, Mrs. Helen Ferguson, Dr. Otey Miller, Bert Lewis, W. J. Reynolds, H. D. Tovey, Allen M. Wilson, F. P. Hall, Dr. W. N. Yates and Mrs. C. W. Appleby--all of Fayetteville. Each sent in $2.00 as dues with the application to Washington, D. C. It was war-time and already the ladies in the county were busily at work making supplies for war use under the very able direction of Miss Belle Blanchard, who

directed this project entirely from her home as she was unable to leave because of her physical condition. There was some delay in receiving a charter and in February, 1918 the following applicants asked authority to organize a chapter: F. R. Hall, W. J. Reynolds, W. J. Hamilton, W. N. Yates, Allen M. Wilson, Rev. T. J. Caughley, Bruce Holcomb, Tom Hart, Wallace Wood and H. L. Cravens. The certificate of organization of the Washington County Chapter was received March 5, 1918.

Chapters then had branches and auxiliaries in order to extend and coordinate the work of the chapter. The obligation and duties of a branch paralleled that of the chapter. The auxiliary's charter lasted for only one year, and they engaged only in a definite specified work such as knitting, hospital supplies, etc. Officers as of March, 1918 were chapter chairman Allen Wilson (incumbent mayor of Fayetteville); secretary, William Hamilton; Mr. Frank Hall, treasurer; and W. J. Reynolds, chairman of Finance Committee. In September the chapter chairman and secretary joined the armed services, and W. J. Reynolds was selected chapter chairman by the executive committee. He served in this capacity about twenty years. Several other new appointments were made: Vice Chairman, Rev. J. T. Caughley; secretary, F. C. Raedels; treasurer, F. P. Hall. Chairman of the finance committee was F. P. Hall; membership, Fred Borden; extension committee, Hal E. Cravens; director of women's work, Belle Blanchard; chairman of home services, W. J. Reynolds; chairman of junior membership, F. S. Root (superintendent of Fayetteville public schools); nursing service, Dr. Otey Miller, military relief, Mrs. C. W. Appleby. The home service section was very active at this time, with their own letterhead. Miss Helen Albright was clark, Mrs. Lessie Read, executive secretary; Mrs. W. J. Reynolds was in charge of civilian relief, Mrs. J. Wythe Walker, Friendly visitor; Mrs. W. C. Lasseter, R. N., was visiting nurse. Advisory members were H. W. Grabiel, attorney, Major G. W. Martin, military, Rev. J. T. Caughley, chaplain and F. H. Hall, finance.

At the November, 1918 election the only changes made were E. L. Nettleship as chairman of the membership committee, Mrs. G. B. Stuart as chairman of the nursing service, and Mrs. W. J. Ramsey, conservation.

The war years were thriving years for the local chapter. In 1918 were listed 2814 members with 716 junior members and four junior auxiliaries. The county population was then 33,889 with 4,471 people in Fayetteville. In 1919 there were 5367 members and six junior auxiliaries. In 1920 there were 1134 members and four junior auxiliaries. There were branches at Cane Hill, Cincinnati, Lincoln, Prairie Grove, Rhea, Winslow, Springdale, Savoy and Summers. And there were fourteen auxiliaries in the

county: Sulphur City, Goshen, Litteral, Evansville, Highland, Prairie Grove, Dutch Mills, Mt. Comfort, Skylight, Farmington, Victoria, White Rock, West Fork and Morrow.

Production of surgical dressings (September 1917) was closed April 8, 1919, when the need ended. Washington County chapter was greatly praised by the National for its women's work during the war years. Home service was organized June 1, 1918. It serviced 598 cases in 1918, and 1548 in 1919. The war fund drive in 1918 raised $18,501.43. Canteen service under Mrs. Charles Appleby as chairman daily met trains where they had established an information booth and bathing for service men. Mr. W. S. Campbell, in his "One Hundred Years of Fayetteville, 1828 to 1928", said that Henry Tovey of the University faculty (head of the music department) was chairman of the first drive in Red Cross work. W. S. Campbell was in charge of the second drive which subscribed $6,442.12 of a quota of $2,500 for Fayetteville and Prairie Township. The home service department registered every soldier in the county, attended to the relief of military families, and was in charge of postwar records of mustering out. This work was invaluable to the draft board. Miss Helen Albright, followed by Miss Annie King, assisted in the office until several years postwar. Mr. Campbell also says that after the war the chapter paid substantial amounts to the storm and fire disaster victims, notably the Newport fire and Heber Springs storm, and the Farmington cyclone in 1925.

In 1920 Miss Beulah Frederick was a full-time Red Cross nurse, having followed Miss Anna Fay Long. The county paid $1,000 to help finance the program (some reports say $1,250). The chapter had a room in the basement of the courthouse, set up as a restroom and health center. There was also a home service room on the main floor of the courthouse. The nurse's office was located here. There was a nursing instructor, Miss White. The two nurses each had a Red Cross car, but they were afraid to drive in the hilly country of the county. The chapter decided in 1920 to have only a public health nurse, as funds were insufficient for both a public health nurse and a nursing instructor. A Mrs. Katherine Brewer followed Miss Frederick in January, 1921. Mrs. A. Marinoni was in charge of Junior membership.

Home service carried 150 cases per month--many ex-servicemen. At this time the chapter seemed strong but branches were inactive. Money was not so freely given, and the $1.00 memberships obtained could not support the chapter. In 1921, home service worked mainly with students at the University. Their loans averaged about $200.00 monthly and repayments were about $200.00 monthly (an era of more honesty?). There was a paid home service secretary in the office also three days a week.

In 1923, roll call was a failure--Fayetteville raising $332, and the Springdale branch $53. The roll call was also poor in 1924. After the war years, there was naturally a slump in activities and there was a wide gap in information regarding the Washington County chapter from 1925 until about 1940. Sometime during that era, Dr. Alan Gilbert, then chapter chairman, supplied one room in his office in the Arcade building for use of volunteers. The home service was active and continued its activities under the direction of Mrs. Jewell Ricketts who was chairman, having performed the necessary services for over a year prior to becoming chairman. The case load for assistance to service men or their families was about 600 per month. Pension claims were filed, social histories obtained as requested, financial assistance given for basic maintenance while claims for benefits were being processed. The onset of World War II created a new enthusiasm for the unselfish and untiring volunteer work the Red Cross gives. War work was extensive. There were eight surgical dressing work rooms in the county under the supervision of Mrs. Pauline Lewis. This was part of the production corps, as was knitting and sewing. The Red Cross cooperated with the draft board and there were numerous first aid and home nursing classes established to assist the war-depleted medical personnel and hospitals.

The Grey Ladies corps was organized in 1934 in northwest Arkansas under the chairmanship of Mrs. G. A. Vincenheller. They worked chiefly at the V. A. hospital. In 1937 some of the members were: Mrs. Pauline Lewis, Mrs. Elizabeth McCartney, Mrs. Miriam Vincenheller, Mrs. V. O. Tansey, Mrs. Isabelle Schultz, Mrs. A. D. McAllister and Mrs. Lillian Lawson.

In 1941 Bob Cox became a field director from this chapter and Paul Steinkrauss was appointed to the national nominating committee.

About this time, we have a list of those graduating from the first home nursing class, held at the home of Coach Fred Thomsen. They were: Mesdames Harlan, Horlacher, Burton, Thomsen, Milam, Hudson, Vaughn, Sonneman, Porter, McIlroy, Dyess, Mannering and Adkisson. This class was taught by Mrs. Anna Johnson who in 1942 was also instructor for the volunteer nurse's aide corps, under the direction of Mrs. Clarence Hight, chairman of the local Red Cross committee on volunteer nurse's aides. The first graduates were: Mrs. Marion Stover, Mrs. Edith Baggett, Mrs. Velma Seagraves, Mrs. Elsie Suttle, and Mrs. Jane A. Dorland. These dedicated women did much to relieve the nursing situation, particularly in the City Hospital at Fayetteville.

In 1943 the chapter felt the need of an executive secretary. There were 2,258 volunteer workers during this year, including the canteen corps and staff assistants who also helped at the

Rationing Board. Loan closets supplied sheets, hospital gowns and other items available, upon request, without charge. Mrs. Janie Hall was chairman of this committee. The motor corps was very active and necessary in a county with little available gasoline and few ambulances. The disaster committee was well-organized. Home service continued active and life saving, water safety and public information committees served well, in addition to the first aid, nurses' aide and home nursing programs. The war fund campaign in May 1943 collected $20,960.04. War production work was seriously carried out by volunteers.

The yearly report of the Washington County chapter for 1945 reflects the enormous amount of work accomplished during the war years. Mr. W. F. Thomas, as chairman, presided at the annual meeting, and the participants reflect the high esteem for Red Cross in the county. Toastmaster was Dr. Harrison Hale, head of the chemistry department at the University of Arkansas; music was by Miss Dora Deen and Miss Mildred Gregg; the invocation by Rev. Paul V. Galloway, Methodist minister (later bishop). The various workers in the chapter are representative of the older residents of Springdale and Fayetteville: Haskell Utley, Dupree Deaver, Hazel Kelly, F. S. Root, A. D. McAllister, Lessie Stringfellow Read, Jewell Ricketts, Catherine Cook, Kay Brumfield, Mrs. E. L. Romans, Miss Harriet King, Mrs. Jack Reed, Mrs. Dwight Moore, Frank Brown, V. J. Ptak, Van Howell, Mrs. Earl Bird, Mrs. Lyle Bryan, Mrs. Arthur Brown, Mrs. Clarence Hight, Mildred Lichlyter, Mrs. L. L. Browne, Morriss Collier, Mrs. Roy Roberts, Mrs. Paul Lewis, Dr. Allen Gilbert, E. B. Meriwether, Dr. F. N. Gordon, Virgil Blossom, Fenner Stice, W. S. Campbell, Jeanette Scudder, Dr. G. C. Melton, Paul Galloway, Mrs. Lee Sanders--to mention some volunteers. Their accomplishments were so outstanding that an almost complete report is given here. Two thousand volunteers worked in disaster and service to soldiers and families. Production of dressings, knitting, etc. met its national quota. The councils on home nursing, nutrition, first aid, water safety, accident prevention were active. The Junior Red Cross activity was low. The war campaign fund was over its quota. National required a course of instruction for volunteers in home service, consisting of 26 hours of class work with examination, a probationary period of 32 hours including observation trips, office and field work which had to be completed before the volunteer could function. In spite of this rigorous training, the chapter had sixteen workers, with one worker in Springdale, one at Elkins, and two at Lincoln. One thousand forty new cases were opened, 2135 cases were serviced, with a monthly average of 187.

Nutrition classes were conducted in Sulphur City, Lincoln and Fayetteville. Home nursing and first aid were taught in Dutch Mills, Evansville, Vineyard, Richland, Cane Hill, Green Acres, Summers, Lincoln, West Fork, Cincinnati, Porter Farms, Sulphur

City, Oak Grove, Highland, Walnut Grove, Greenland, Zion, Harmon, Baldwin, Springdale, and Fayetteville. In 1944, two hundred and eighty-eight certificates were issued in home nursing and ninety from January to June, 1945. There was a first aid highway station at Brentwood, and highway Red Cross emergency first aid signs strategically placed. There was a mobile unit in the chapter for emergency use. Water safety and junior and senior lifesaving were taught.

On April 12 and 14, 1944 there was a tornado and flash flood at Crosses. The disaster committee responded to the call, and volunteers went to the site around midnight while there was still a driving rain. One hundred, fifty-eight persons were given emergency relief, a50 persons were fed, 20 persons were given medical and nursing care. Ninety-five volunteers, one physician and one nurse responded.

The camp and hospital council (later the Ozark Council) worked with other county units at Camp Chaffee and the V. A. hospital. Volunteer special services people donated 22,280 volunteer hours. The canteen corps had a course of 20 hours on nutrition and 20 hours on canteen work. The nurses' aides had an 80-hour training course, including 24 hours of class work, 45 hours of supervised practice in hospital wards, and a one-hour examination. They donated 2676 hours of voluntary work. The motor corps had 13 drivers, with 5,376 miles on 134 trips, and 556 hours of volunteer service. The production corps had 508 volunteers who worked 15,817 hours on surgical dressings, knitting, and kit bags. During the 1944-45 year, 22,880 hours were given by 564 volunteers, and $50,591.89 went through the chapter. It was certainly quite a productive schedule for the Red Cross in Washington County.

Originally, the camp and hospital council consisted of Washington, Carroll, Benton, Boone, and Sebastian counties. Sometime after Camp Chaffee was activated, the Red Cross realized it needed assistance with the soldiers and, also, the increased younger patient load at the V. A. In 1947, the Ozark Council was the answer to this request. Later, Sebastian County withdrew because of its load with Camp Chaffee. The group here was active until the camp and hospital loads lessened, and public interest waned in the early 50's. Mrs. A. M. Harding and Mrs. N. A. McCartney were chairmen of the council which arranged for auto tours, coffee hours, and transportation to high school and University of Arkansas ball games. Also, they made chair back covers, drapes and hot water bottle covers for the V. A. They furnished cigarettes and movie projectors for the men; magazine subscriptions; flowers for the chapel, coffee hours and dining tables. There were cold drinks for special parties. They also arranged for radio broadcasting, organ recitals, shopping, story-telling, letter-writing and serving refreshments at special events.

Some of the chapter volunteers active in the Ozark Council from 1947-1950 were Mrs. Clifton Brack (county chairman), Mrs. Ruth McBride, Mrs. Lonnie Hall, Mrs. W. H. Pryor, Mrs. Jerome McRoy (secretary of the council and chairman of entertainment and instruction), Mrs. H. G. Hotz (chairman volunteer services), Mrs. H. R. Rosen, Mrs. V. O. Tansey, Mrs. G. C. Nielsen, Mrs. Earl Bird, and Mrs. W. C. Morton, Jr.

In February, 1946, the chapter was feeling the strain of the war's end. A meeting was called to try to reduce expenses by reducing the number of rooms in the Cravens building where it was located, the number of telephones, and dispense with an executive secretary, which later proved not to be feasible. The office moved from the Cravens building to the Cook building on the West side of the square in April, 1947. During this "let down" from war years, some services were extended. There were blood plasma bleeding centers in Fayetteville and Springdale. Volunteers in the chapter, which were 192 in 1945-46, dropped to 89 in 1946-47. During the year 1947-48, the Grey Ladies, under Mrs. V. O. Tansey, were very active. A staff aide service was organized in the chapter. Paul Lewis, as the disaster chairman, had to meet the demands of a tornado at Temple Hill. One residence was destroyed; six homes were damaged. The Red Cross rebuilt one home, and repaired one home, and purchased household equipment for these two homes. This was an outright gift from the American Red Cross--not a loan--as is always true in disaster work. During this year $20,743.27 was spent by the chapter, leaving a balance of $14,890.59. A new car was purchased for chapter use. Mr. A. D. McAllister was appointed to the national nominating committee for 1948. Also in 1948 Mrs. Catherine Cook was executive secretary and was replaced by Mrs. Frederick N. Moseley in 1949. In January, 1949 there were 170 volunteers, 65 Grey Ladies, 23 staff aides, and a motor corps. Col. G. C. Nielsen was chairman of the fund drive and surpassed the quota.

That the chapter maintained its position in the national organization is witnessed by the honor of having had Mrs. Pauline Lewis elected to the midwestern advisory council, then in St. Louis, and representing 17 states.

In 1950 the Junior Red Cross was headed by Mrs. A. W. Blake. That year three from this county went to the aquatic school in Hot Springs. Mrs. H. G. Hotz became a consultant for northwest Arkansas. In 1951 the field director of the Red Cross at the V. A., so essential during war years and immediately thereafter, was eliminated becuase of expense. Also in 1951, the blood program was begun on a six months trial basis. Dr. Leslie Wright, of the Veterans' Hospital at Fayetteville, was the first chairman. The first draw was January 7 and 8, 1952, and 347 units were collected. The National Red Cross blood program

began in 1948 and included the regional program in Springfield that year. Washington County is one of 33 counties in the Regional Blood Center which participates in the Red Cross blood program. The blood program proved so necessary in the county, as well as in Madison County, that it has since continued uninterruptedly, serving the county from the Springfield Regional Red Cross blood center. Goals for the blood obtained by each participating chapter are set by the population, and are based on 4% of the population (the national average). Yearly production and usage is given below, with the years asterisked when usage did not exceed the goal.

Washington County Production and Usage
from Fiscal Year 1951-52 to 1975-76.

Year	Production	Usage	Year	Production	Usage
*51-52	847		64-65	1,604	1,794
52-53	1,337	1,574	65-66	1,316	2,396
*53-54	1,692	1,479	*66-67	2,059	2,150
54-55	1,079	1,365	*67-68	2,377	2,096
55-56	1,109	1,470	68-69	2,239	2,261
56-57	1,432	1,514	69-70	1,761	2,531
57-58	1,465	1,497	70-71	2,135	2,520
58-59	1,393	1,736	71-72	2,086	2,591
*59-60	1,802	1,773	*72-73	2,802	2,574
60-61	1,469	1,982	73-74	2,902	3,206
61-62	1,139	2,060	74-75	3,307	4,246
62-63	1,223	2,424	75-76	3,652	4,340
63-64	1,186	2,263			

The blood program is expensive, but the blood is free to the patient. Since 1956, a hospital participation fee is charged the patient, covering laboratory work and equipment for administration. This is now $25.00 for processing whole blood, and $15.00 for administration, plus approximately $18.00 for the laboratory work. The cost of red blood cells is $21.00 for processing. Without the availability of Red Cross blood, patients would have to pay this, plus at least $25.00 for a pint.

The blood used in all local hospitals is furnished by the Red Cross. Bloodmobile visits are in Fayetteville and Springdale four days each year, and at the University of Arkansas seven days a year, with a daily minimum of 150 pints. If this quota is not met, the Red Cross makes up the necessary blood for patients. Each day the bloodmobile is here, it takes at least 38 trained volunteers, seven volunteer nurses, and one volunteer physician.

Each resident of Washington County is entitled to Red Cross blood, whether or not he has been a donor. The Red Cross will

transmit blood for any county resident, if the hospital will accept it. A donor may give blood every two months, and anyone from age 18 to 65 may give blood. All donors must weigh at least 110 pounds, and be free from a cold or other illness and pregnancy.

Besides whole blood, blood components are furnished for certain therapies, such as gamma globulin to prevent measles, serum albumin to combat shock, fibrinogen to stop hemorrhage, immune globulin to treat severe vaccination complications, red blood cells for use as whole blood, red cells deglyceralized for organ transplants, fresh frozen plasma for preoperative preparation for the hemophiliac patient and to control bleeding, cryoprecipitated antihemophiliac factor to correct the deficiency of the hemophiliac factor, platelet concentrate for aplastic anemia, leukemia, cancer chemotherapy, radiation injury, thrombocytopenia, heparinized whole blood.

Washington County receives these many benefits from the regional center. The expenditure for 1955-56 was $8,382.85 (the costs for the original years could not be located). Some recent costs prorated to the chapter are: 1973-74, $1,668.11; 1974-1975, $3,009.50; July 1975 to June 1976, $3,019.76; 1977-1978, $4,038.50. We in Washington County are fortunate in having many loyal donors--William Benton has given eleven gallons and three pints, and Mr. Buster Dunlap recently reached twelve gallons and four pints. As he is past the suggested age, he now has to have his physician's statement that he is able to donate blood on the day of the draw.

Volunteers who work with the blood bank are too numerous to name, but we must pay special tribute to Miss Suzanne Lighton who initiated the idea of Red Cross flags for businesses and industry encouraging employees on duty during the bloodmobile hours to donate blood. This proved a very successful means of obtaining donors. Kent McVey, in addition to many activities in the chapter, was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Coordinating Council for the Springfield Regional Red Cross Blood Program in 1970.

In 1953 the chapter office was moved to quarters on Lafayette Street, only one block from Highway 71, which made it readily accessible. In 1953-1954, there were 181 volunteers giving 3,789½ hours work. At this time, the motor corps was reactivated. In 1953, this chapter was changed from a Group V to a Group IV chapter, based upon our increased population. The fund drive raised $13,159. Of this, the chapter retains 67.1% and 32.9% goes to National. In 1955, the fund drive quota was $18,198, but $19,043.46 was raised. The blood bank continued to be well received.

In 1956 a tornado at Woolsey destroyed a church and the community was seriously damaged. Laird Archer was the very capable chairman of disaster, and he served in this capacity many years. At this time there was also a "walking blood bank" as Mrs. Kay Brumfield kept a list of donors and their blood type. Donors were called when fresh blood was needed or when blood was not available in the blood bank, or when a rare type was needed.

Mrs. Pauline Lewis and Laird Archer

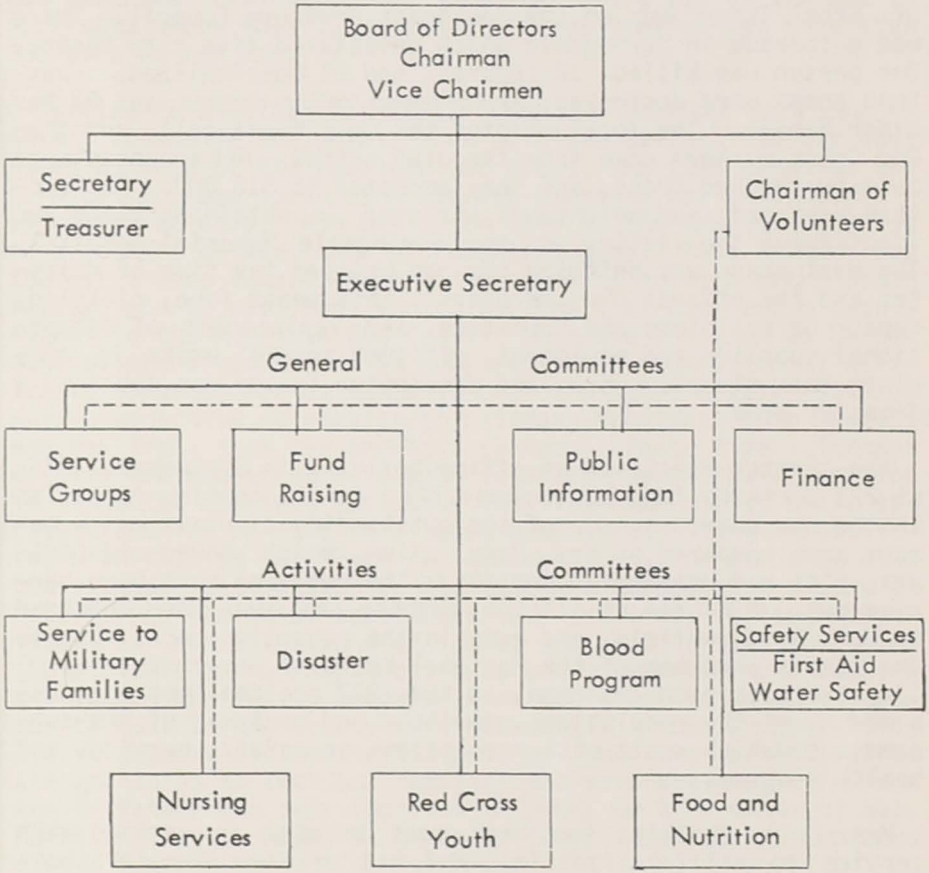
In 1958 the Red Cross participated with the United Fund in Springdale/Fayetteville, which meant carrying on its county fund drive exclusive of those two towns. The chapter had once participated in the old Community Chest drive, but under Dr. Gilbert's chairmanship withdrew and put on its own drive independently until the united fund was formed.

Tornadoes struck three communities in 1960--West Fork, Winslow, and Blackburn. There were no deaths. Red Cross expenditures for 14 families was $4,701.48. The city of Fayetteville and the chapter chairman of the Red Cross now sign an agreement for cooperation in the event of a major disaster. Susan Platt of Springdale was a Red Cross recreational worker in Viet Nam.

In 1963-1964 the Red Cross youth were active under Mrs. Clay Yoe, making tray favors and holiday decorations for the V. A., and placing sheets promoting the blood bank on cars after they cleaned the windshields. There were 734 youth members. This year, the chapter had a first aid exhibit at the county fair, and first aid stations at football games at the University of Arkansas. The disaster service, under Frank Brown, cooperated with civil defense and communications (CB's), and also held a highly successful simulated disaster drill involving the city of Fayetteville. The year 1965 saw the chapter with a $429.14 deficit. Many changes were made during the 1964-1965 years. Home service became Red Cross service to military families and the office of educational relations was changed to Red Cross youth, encompassing Junior Red Cross, High School Red Cross and College Red Cross. Our chapter was transferred to the southeastern area, with headquarters in Atlanta on October 1, 1965. Red Cross volunteers now all wear the same uniform, carrying out the "New Look in Volunteers". Arkansas became a combined

service territory, in which a major chapter is available to an entire group under the national organization. Thus Washington County is the central chapter for Benton, Crawford and Madison counties.

In 1966 the active services in the chapter were: service to military families, disaster program, blood program, nursing services, office of volunteers (465 volunteers), safety services (first aid and water safety programs--2,304 certificates issued in 1965-1966), Junior Red Cross and college activities. This year the staff consisted of an executive secretary and two half-time workers to coordinate the volunteers' work. The board of directors, which is elected at the annual meeting, consists of 28 members who can serve for two consecutive 3-year terms only. The board is augmented by chairmen of the various services. An outline of the organization follows.



In 1969, Washington County supplied its first member on the college student advisory council, Jess Henderson. There was a strong college Red Cross. Four members received 30-year pins: Col. David Lynch, George Ernst, Mrs. Paul Lewis, and Mrs. Ruth Bird. Kay Brownfield was a Red Cross SRA volunteer in VietNam (supplemental recreation activities), and Selby Watson went to Argentina for six weeks, under the "Friendship Latin America" program.

There was a disaster in Berryville, not in our chapter, but volunteers went there until the National workers could arrive. There were 40 deaths. These volunteers were of great value in assisting the city, and also gained invaluable experience.

In 1970, we became a Group III chapter. Walter Niblock was on the Resolutions Committee of the National Convention, and Dr. Ethel Trice was on the Southeast Advisory Council. There was a tornado in Springdale which devastated five city blocks. One person was killed, 32 injured, and 21 hospitalized. Fourteen homes were destroyed, 30 suffered major damage, and 58 had minor damage. The local chapter met the first call, and then Red Cross workers came from the area office. All expenses were paid by the Red Cross, and they amounted to $18,000. The canteen assisted, and volunteers assisted in obtaining blood and identifying the victims at the Springdale Memorial Hospital. The next phase was bridging the gap between the time of disaster and the efforts for recovery. This meant food, clothing, repair of buildings and furniture, and replacement of occupational supplies and equipment. It took several weeks to complete this disaster work, and Washington County was declared a disaster area.

The chapter purchased an office building in September, 1975, at 221 North College (on Highway 71). At the opening reception in the new quarters, one of the outstanding displays was a museum area prepared by Mrs. Mary Fulton, which showed old posters, pins and uniforms. Repairs to the building have been carried out. Pictures of all the chapter chairmen were obtained by Mrs. Roy Brumfield, and hung in the reception room. George Shelton is a member of the National Board of Governors. Carol Claybaker, chapter chairman, at the 1977 national meeting, was a member of the resolutions committee and chairman of the subcommittee which dealt with resolutions on safety, nursing, and health programs.

Mrs. Betty Phillips has been most helpful in working with service to military families, and has written the pertinent information concerning this committee:

Service to Military Families

The horror of the Viet Nam Era dawned slowly on the Washington County chapter of the American Red Cross, as it did on the rest of the country. At the beginning, we had a few inquiries to APO 96602, a few families who had received no mail, maintenance checks that did not arrive, servicemen needed at home for emergencies. Everyone seemed to be TDY (on temporary duty) someplace else--someplace called Southeast Asia. APO 96602 was the address of all the Marines serving overseas. Then we lost a serviceman called a "Green Beret". His family knew of the special unit with which he served, but not until his death did they realize the full meaning of his activities. Before it was finally over (if it is), the chapter workers were as familiar with Nam Phien, Cameron Bay, and Saigon as they were with West Fork and Elkins. Every address was clocked with an APO number but when the servicemen came home they put a pin on the map to designate where they saw action. At one time we had more than 100 pins on our map.

Service to military families, like the disaster service, is firmly rooted in the heroic work of Clara Barton. In her last years as head of the American Red Cross, she took supplies and services to Cuba during the Spanish-American War on a specially chartered ship. Aid was given then to the American forces, to prisoners of war, and to Cuban refugees. This effort was the first step toward the broad program of service to the Armed Forces, and to civilians during wartime that has become traditional in the American Red Cross. When she resigned as president of the organization in 1904 she left a foundation of service to humanity for us to build on. The local chapter has always been active in service to military families, both in peace and war time, just the emphasis changes. Peace time volunteer workers are concerned more with veterans' benefits, counseling in financial matters, assisting families financially while applications for benefits are being processed, filing and assisting with filling out forms for compensation, and advising what benefits are available. In war time the emphasis is placed on reports--on health of servicemen and families, furlough verifications and extensions of leave, social histories to assist the military in making decisions, and communications between servicemen and family members in an emergency situation. Communications in the sounty were slow until after World War II, and volunteers did not hesitate to go into the far reaches of the mountains to seek out families who were awaiting word on a son or father who was reported missing or a prionser of war. Horse and buggy, Model T, or Motor Corps, Red Cross volunteers always found a way.

Quoting from the annual report of 1944-1945, Mrs. Roy Brumfield wrote, "Over 60 Washington County boys were prisoners of

an enemy power during this last year. In addition, another 15 or 20 were missing in action. Some of the families came to us first; some we sought out after learning, either through newspapers or through notice from the National Red Cross, that the serviceman was captured or had been reported missing. We tried to console and advise the families of those missing in action, and those who are prisoners of war, and to explain the regulations of the war and navy departments on these cases.

"Bulletins of information about camp conditions in Europe and the Far East were relayed to the families as we received them. The Prisoner of War Bulletin was ordered for all families whose boys were missing in action, since they do not receive it automatically. Assistance was given many families in establishing the status and location of their son captured by the Germans, and notifying the family before the War Department had knowledge of the boy's whereabouts, through the official channels: German government via the International Red Cross to our government.

"After hostilities ceased in Europe, the servicemen were allowed to send messages through the local chapter advising their families that they were still alive and would be home soon. It was a pleasure to have the privilege of delivering these messages to the families. There have been others which have become definite casualties and we have had to help, not only through the many months of waiting when no word at all was received, but sometimes, in the capacity of a home service worker, assisting in the tragic closing of the boy's affairs, such as filing the papers for the death gratuity pay, insurance and other such benefits."

During the Korean Incident and the Viet Nam Era, the military relieved Red Cross from informing the families of the death of servicemen. Military personnel in the area (ROTC, recruiters, etc.) took over this responsibility. However, during the long wait before word finally reached home, Red Cross was there to give aid and comfort. The chapter sent "Voices from Home", a five-minute tape made by the family in the office, and sent to active servicemen overseas. Wounded servicemen being sent home by evacuation planes were met at the first stop-over stateside and given a free phone call home. Both of these programs were very well received. Nothing quiets a family's fears like actually hearing the serviceman's voice. In 1965 the chapter had 225 active servicemen cases; in 1966 we had 703! The draftee and the young family he left in the community were ill-equipped to cope with the problems facing them. Too many young veterans came home to "the world" (as they referred to home), and found it a much different place than they had dreamed of. Young men home on emergency leave seldom wanted to return and many hours were spent in counseling. We were not always successful, and

when we weren't we would receive a "social history" inquiry from the military installation where the serviceman was in the correction unit. These required interviews with family members, teachers, friends, but always with the serviceman's permission and approval.

In this year 1978, as we celegrate sixty years of service in Washington County chapter, the case load is back down to 269 active cases. It is a time of comparative peace with no armed conflict. However, the chapter continues to work with families, servicemen and veterans.

The volunteers working with the county chapter are, for the most part, altruistic persons--practical, well-educated, with high standards. The chapter will continue with its usefulness as long as a need for its work exists. The public benefits, and volunteers reap their return in the satisfaction of serving. Mr. Bob Moore, at the 1959 annual meeting of the county chapter said, "Through the medium of Red Cross we unite our humanitarian impulses to relieve distress and suffering without nationalities or boundaries."

CHAPTER CHAIRMEN OF WASHINGTON COUNTY AMERICAN RED CROSS

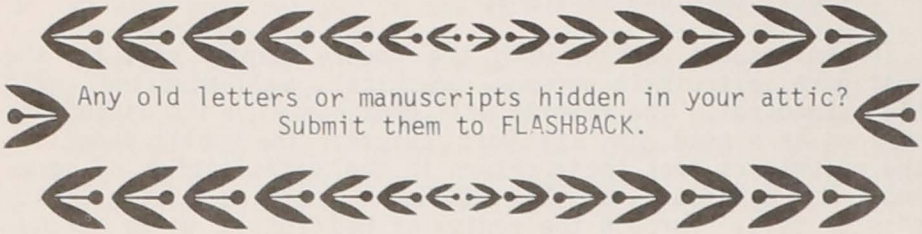
Allen M. Wilson	1917-1918	Charles Stewart	1959-1960
W. J. Reynolds	1918-1935	Herman Tuck	1960-1962
Maupin Cummings	1935-1936	Walter Niblock	1962-1964
Allan Gilbert	1936-1943	Ethel Trice	1964-1965
A. D. McAllister	1943-1944	Rudy Moore	1965-1966
W. F. Thomas	1944-1945	Kent McVey	1966-1967
A. D. McAllister	1945-1951	George Ernst	1967-1968
L. Graham	1951-1952	Frank Brown	1968-1969
Hubert Cowan	1952-1953	Ruth Ellis Lesh	1969-1971
Forrest Palmer	1953-1954	George F. Branigan	1971-1973
Arnold Simpson	1954-1955	B. Gause	1973-1974
John I. Smith	1955-1956	Mary McGetrick	1974-1975
Powell Rhea	1956-1957	Carol Claybaker	1975-1977
G. Kinman	1957-1958	Ellis Shelton	1977-1978
Robert Moore	1958-1959		

The following people assisted with this history: Mrs. Carol Claybaker initiated the study of the history of the chapter; Mrs. Elizabeth McCartney--Ozark Council and Grey Ladies; Mrs. Kay Brumfield--War Services; Mrs. Anna Johnson--Nursing; Miss Suzanne Lighton--Blood; Mrs. Betty Phillips--Service to Military Families; Mrs. Pauline Lewis--many reminiscences.

Some of the information was from various Northwest Arkansas Times clippings, W. S. Campbell's "One Hundred Years of Fayetteville--1828 to 1928", and the Red Cross chapter files, minutes of the board meetings and programs of the annual meetings.

Material concerning National Red Cross was obtained from "The American National Red Cross, Its Origin, Purposes and Service" by Sara Elizabeth Pickett, 2nd Edition, 1924, The Century Co., N. Y.; and "The American Red Cross--A History", by Foster Rhea Dulles, Harper and Bros., N. Y., 1st Edition, 1950.

The information on the early history of the Washington County chapter is scant. We would appreciate hearing from persons who can supplement this history.



POLSON CEMETERY

Nancy Brown, 2560 Frontage Road, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma has a thought: "Perhaps your readers would be interested in knowing that the Polson Cemetery, which is located about 2½ miles northwest of Southwest City, Missouri, has been listed on the National Register of Historic Sites.

"The Polson Cemetery is the final resting place of Stand Watie, the only full-blooded Indian Brigadier General in the Confederate army, and the last Confederate general to surrender in the Civil War. Also resting in the cemetery are Major Ridge and John Ridge, both of whom were assassinated June 22, 1839 for having signed the Cherokee removal treaty of New Echota. Major Ridge was killed near Cane Hill and later removed to the Polson Cemetery, and John Ridge was killed a few yards to the east of the cemetery, and buried there by his wife, Sarah Bird Northrup Ridge, who later moved to Fayetteville.

"Also buried there are Susan Ridge Washbourne and J. Woodward Washbourne, and other members of the Washbourne family: Flora Ridge Polson, and Dr. William Davis Polson; Walter Ridge; Herman Daggett Ridge; members of the Stevenson family who came up from near Farmington; and Susanna Wickett Ridge, wife of Major Ridge.

"My mother, Mrs. Forrest V. (Ruth) Nuckolls, and I are both trustees of this cemetery. If anyone would like to visit this cemetery, and is not sure they can find it, contact Ruth Nuckolls at 321 Cherokee in Southwest City and she will be glad to help."

Shiloh-Springdale Postal Service

BY BOBBIE BYARS LYNCH

Built 1901 POST OFFICE, SPRINGDALE, ARK.

The early settlers of the Shiloh-Springdale area, from 1828-1858 received their mail at Fayetteville, Arkansas. From 1828 to 1834, this service was apparently irregular, and was delivered on northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast early roads into Fayetteville. In 1834, petitioners from the Territory of Arkansas, numbering one hundred and eighty-two, filed with the Congress a petition, stating in part:

> "Your petitioners labour under great inconvenience for the want of a mail route, commencing at the Crawford Court House, then by Mulberry, Russel's on White Oak, Hilburn's on headwaters of White, to Fayetteville, the seat of justice of Washington County; and from thence to Osage Springs (this was south of Bentonville) to the seat of justice in Green Co., Missouri (Springfield) a distance of 160 miles. Your petitioners represent this route is rapidly populating and citizens deprived of all communications."

The route listed above is shown in early survey maps 1830-34 and was apparently one of the earliest trails used both by the early Cherokee and Osage Indian settlers and white settlers in northwest Arkansas.

In 1834 Crawford Court House was on the present Franklin and Sebastian County line where it touches the Arkansas River, and this site was a few miles south of present-day Mulberry. The route came by Highway 23 through present-day Cass, then Highway 16 through the present towns of Combs, Delaney, Elkins and on to Fayetteville. In David Burr's map of 1839 the mail route

goes from Van Buren, taking present-day Highway 59 thru Natural Dam, Evansville, then to Cane Hill and on into Fayetteville. The telegraph lines (Wire Road) were strung along the first route to the southeast of Fayetteville, and the Butterfield Stage Lines used Highway 265 southwest of Fayetteville, through Hogeye and Strickler, and Highway 220 through Lee Creek into Fort Smith.

In 1839 the route was shown on two maps, and it was a horse, mail, post coach road, and parts of it are today known as Old Missouri Road. Among the petitioners were four known early Springdale area settlers: John and James Fitzgerald, D. Linch (Lynch) and J. Brandon, and many other Washington County early settlers. This petition was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads in January 1834, allowed in part, and entered. Old Missouri Road, at this date until 1858, was a part of Mill Street and North Crutcher and Caudle Street in Shiloh-Springdale, and then went south on present-day Highway 265.

Drs. Wade and J. T. Pollard, of Fayetteville, at an unknown date, owned a line of stages that met delivery of the mail to the north, and the river to the south. They sold their stages to John Butterfield in 1858. When Butterfield received his contract in 1858, by bid for the overland stage and mail service, he cut a new road at John Fitzgerald's inn to the south, connecting with the Old Missouri Road again at a point on present-day Caudle Street and Old Missouri Road. A total of 141 stations were built for the new Overland Mail Company. The Fitzgerald station stable, built of native stone, with slight modifications still stands, on old Missouri Road northeast of Springdale. It is not known if Fitzgerald built this stable for his inn in the early 1830's and the one used by one of the Cherokee caravans on "The Trail of Tears", or if this is one built by Butterfield to replace an earlier log stable. It is definite that Butterfield used the one still standing in 1978.

The newly cut segment of road (now known as the Old Missouri Road) bypassed the little town of Shiloh. The citizens applied for, and received, a postal service for the first documented time in 1859. Lynch's Prairie post office was located on the northwest corner of Caudle Street and Old Missouri Road, in a small log cabin, and records indicate this had been one of the first log cabins of the area, probably built on prairie land homesteaded by J. and Deborah Lynch shortly after 1830. Albert Gallatin Gregg served as the only postmaster of Lynch's Prairie P. O. from 1859-66. There is no documentation to show if mail service was discontinued during the Civil War years, but in all probability it was erratic if not nonexistent. The large brass key to the log post office is now in the Shiloh Museum at Springdale, having been given to the museum last year by Mrs. Lockwood Searcy, whose husband inherited the key from

his sister Frankie, who had married Lee Gregg, grandson of Albert Gregg.

The Sawyer Corporation of Vermont, with N. B. Bates of Fayetteville as manager, had bought out the Butterfield lines when this service was discontinued in April of 1861, so it is possible they served Shiloh as stage and mail service. From 1866 until 1872 our mailing address was once again Fayetteville, Arkansas. Bennett Putman, in 1871, applied for a post office in Shiloh, and the form was sent back with instructions to pick another name, as there was already a Shiloh, Arkansas in Van Buren County registered for government postal service. Among the many names submitted by residents, Spring-in-the-Dale was suggested by Miss Nancy Reed, daughter of John and Sarah (Edwards) Reed, and the stepdaughter of James Meek. (James was the former son-in-law of old John Fitzgerald of Fitzgerald Station fame.) The town's new name was shortened and we became Springdale officially on the Second day of May, 1872, when we received our post office and a new postmaster, Bennett Putman. On the form Mr. Putman returned to Washington on the second of April in 1872, he stated "Mail contract not let out", and "The village consists of twenty-eight families, also a school of about sixty students,...the Springdale post office would serve between five and six hundred people, and mail would be carried six times per week on route between Fayetteville and Washburn, Missouri." The 1870 census shows more than twenty-eight families, and research proves we had two schools in 1872. According to Baptist Association records, there were forty students in 1872 in the Shiloh Missionary Baptist College. This would indicate twenty students in the public school on the southeast corner of Huntsville and Main Streets.

Putman's home on the southwest corner of present-day Johnson and Blair Streets, served as our post office from 1872 through 1875. A hundred years ago, Johnson Street was part of the Old Wire-Telegraph Road that led to Johnson, Arkansas. Called the Johnson Road, a part of it was known as the Holcomb, and also the Springdale, Road.

William H. Lovelady became postmaster in 1876, for one year only. This post office was on the northwest corner of present day Price and Main Streets, in a store Lovelady had purchased in September of 1870 from James and Margaret (Couch) Goodman, William Henry and Rebecca (Baker) Holcomb, and Henry G. and Malinda (McGarrah) Hartley. Mail service in the 1870's was provided by U. E. and E. L. Fisher Stage Lines which made a circle, the route going north from Fayetteville to Springdale, Bloomington (Lowell), Avoca, Pea Ridge, Elkhorn Tavern, Washburn and Pierce City, Missouri. The return trip south was made via Neosho and Pineville, Missouri, Cowskin on Elk River, Blake Hotel at Bentonville, Osage Mills (a different site than the earlier

Osage Springs of 1834), Elm Springs, Johnson Mill, Hewitt's (Nelson Hewitt), and on to Fayetteville. Fisher's coach fare to Pierce City from Fayetteville cost $16.00.

In 1877, Christopher Columbus "Kit" Phillips, a young man of 22 years, became our next postmaster, and served through 1880. Previous news articles also state he was a driver on the stage line, but I can find no verification of this statement. Records indicate that this post office of 1877-1880 was in John B. "Jack" Steele's store* on the south side of Johnson Street. Located at that time diagonally southeast of the present Shiloh Museum, this little building now sits behind the museum on city property facing Main Street. Hopefully, it is eventually to be restored to the general store and post office it once was as a part of our museum and the Shiloh Historical District.

Benson Gregg was postmaster from 1881 through 1883, and this post office was at an unknown location, perhaps on Emma Avenue. John B. Gill was postmaster in 1884, Walter Y. Winton 1885-88. In 1887, the post office was next door to a new brick building built by Dailey and next door to the Parker & Lattimer Grocery on Emma Avenue. It was in this post office-drug store of 1888 that the citizens of Springdale met and formed a library association. In 1888, we had a population of 808 people and growing, with about twenty new residents a week. Samuel Sevier became the postmaster in 1889 and resigned in 1892 to become the new manager for Thomas Gladden of the Arcade Hotel. Thomas J. Davis became postmaster from April 15, 1893 through 1896. We became a third class post office in 1894, and in 1900 the second rural post route in Arkansas was established at Springdale. Little Rock was the first to offer this service.

Aaron L. Thompson became the 1897-05 postmaster and his salary was reduced from $1,200 to $1,100 per year. Walter E. Dodson served from 1906-09 in a new post office, built in 1906 at the head of Mill Street, on the south side of Emma Avenue, on the site of the former Springdale Hotel (not the one mentioned in Goodspeed) which had burned September 24, 1901. The little concrete block building still stands on the Emma Avenue location on the east side of the alley. In earlier years, the alley was a part of the Old Missouri Road and Mill Street.

*See Goodspeed. An 1873 Fayetteville Democrat indicates Jack Steele was owner of a store in Springdale selling boots, shoes, a stock of dry goods and groceries and clothing. Records show Jack Steele later sold this store. An 1876 Fayetteville Democrat lists two dry goods stores in Springdale--A. M. Phillips, and White & Baggett. It is thought A. M. was Marion Phillips, who bought the Jack Steele store, and that it was his nephew, Kit Phillips, who served as postmaster in this store.

Robert Carl Mayes became the 1910-1913 postmaster. In 1914, John P. Stafford became the postmaster and served eight years. J. N. Tillman introduced a bill in Congress in 1919 to award a new $75,000 post office and Federal building to Springdale, but to no avail. Additions were made to the little building in an effort to alleviate the postal needs of a growing town.

The Cummings & Ownbey building, formerly known as the Stokes livery barn, in the Opera Block on Emma Avenue, served as post office from 1922 until May of 1937. This was on the south side of Emma Avenue, near and to the west of, the Spring Street intersection. Edwin S. Thompson was postmaster from 1923 through 1931, John R. Joyce on April 1, 1932, and J. Arthur Watson from May 14, 1936 to June 24, 1940.

Springdale was awarded a new post office on August 13, 1935. There were bids for five proposed sites, and on a June day in 1936, construction was started on the former site of the Methodist Church, on the northwest corner of Main and Emma Avenue. The old Springdale News files state the temperature reached 104 degrees, and I vividly remember that summer, as my father Tildon P. "Slim" Byars suffered a severe sunstroke while finishing cement in the construction of the new building. In May of 1937, the post office occupied its new quarters. The building still stands and today is the Springdale school administration office for School District #50.

Robert O. Hannah became postmaster in 1940. During his term of office we became a first class post office in 1950. Billie Maestri became postmistress at Hannah's death in 1958, and she served until 1960 when Gus Sanders was appointed. Clark Walker, as postmaster in 1965, supervised the move of our post office to a new building, built on the former site of the Elmer Johnson home, on the northeast corner of Holcomb and Maple intersection. This building serves our needs in 1978.

Marion E. Brown, present postmaster, was appointed in 1969. The post office employs forty-three people, has fourteen carriers in the city and six rural carriers, with the six rural routes covering approximately 425 miles a day. There are 999 post office boxes. Gross receipts run about $500,000 a year, according to Dane Keck, the assistant postmaster.

Springdale post office is eighth in length of service and is the 36th office established in the county, according to existing postal records. Government postal records burned in 1836, and in January of 1837 Amos Kendall, postmaster general, sent forms to the post offices across the United States to file the relative positions as to locations within the state, county, range, township, etc. Thus many post offices with short lives prior to 1837 were lost forever to historians.

??? QUERIES ???

Leta Watts Harrell, P. O. Box 146, Hamilton, Kansas 66853 is anxious to get information on James Watts, b. 1838 in Arkansas, a Federal soldier in the Civil War. James was listed in the 1850 & 1860 Washington County (Arkansas) census with his parents: Jacob and Emily Watts; and his brothers Nathaniel, Samuel, John, William, Josiah, Martin and Zachariah. He had sons Doc and Clay, and He lived in Kansas from 1905 to 1916, and returned in 1921 for a visit, the last time he was heard from. He was then 83 years young.

C. E. Johnson, 3026 Rustic Lane, Charlotte, N. C. 28210 writes "I seek information of any kind concerning Wiley Burke JOHNSON or Martha WEST, who were born in Cane Hill and Illinois townships, respectively, in about 1835 or 1836, and whose pioneer families, the Benjamin Franklin Johnsons and the Jonathan R. Wests, fled to Kansas in 1861 or 1862 and did not return after the war, but resettled in Jasper County, Missouri. There were eleven children in each of the two families, and Wiley married first Mahala West who was Martha's younger sister. She apparently died about three years after their marriage, possibly in childbirth, in 1860. Wiley and Martha were married, probably in about 1865, and also resettled in Jasper County. They are my great-grandparents, and it is only recently that my family has become aware of the Washington County beginnings. Any information at all concerning these two families will be deeply appreciated."

Mrs. Nancy Brown, 2560 Frontage Road, Oklahoma City, OK 73159, is working on a history of the STEVENSON family. Mrs. James (Sarah PIERSALL) Stevenson came into Washington County (Marrs Hill/Rheas Mill area) from Lincoln County, Tennessee, approximately 1858 with her three children: Franklin, Dulcena (m. J. S. THOMPSON) and Lucinda (BRANDENBURG). Would like to contact descendants of Dulcena and Lucinda. Also interested in POLSON family (descendants of William G. and Elizabeth FERGUSON Polson), and NORWOOD family (descendants of Josiah NORWOOD who is buried in Farmington, Arkansas cemetery.)

Mrs. E. D. Hendrickson, 903 South Pine Street, Chelsea, OK 74016 writes: "In the Edmiston family booklet are listed my paternal great-grandfather and family. As far back as I have any knowledge, my family spelled it with two "d's" as EDMONDSON. Often it has been misspelled, by census takers or others. My ancestors are listed in this booklet as Thomas J. EDMISTON, b. ca. 1805 in East Tennessee, living in Washington County, Arkansas, in 1850 with wife Mary and children--Benjamin, Susan, Braxton, Jasper, Rebecca, Martha and Addison. Thomas Jefferson Edmondson was one of five brothers who migrated from east Tennessee (I do not know the brothers' names), each of whom found homes in Indiana, Illinois, Georgia, Texas, and my great-grandfather came here with the Cherokee Indians to help colonize. He was a Methodist minister, school teacher and bear hunter. They lived in a community called Oxford Bend for several years. He bought land in Carroll County, near Grandview, Arkansas. From the 1860 census records, and from what my relatives say, after he bought the land in Carroll County, he went back to finish up some business in or around Fayetteville, Arkansas, got sick and died there. It is not known where he is buried. Does any one know where his grave is? Can anyone tell me anything about this family? Who were his brothers (sisters, if any) and father and mother? Where were Thomas J. Edmondson and Mary SAMS married? From what county in Tennessee did they come? I will appreciate any help I can get in tracing this family, as I am at a standstill thus far.

Martha and Allen Cox, 3855 Black Canyon Road, Fort Worth, Texas 76109 desire to know birthplace and burial place of Joseph and Mary SHANNON who died in 1831 and 1833 respectively. Also desire data on children and relationship to other Shannons of the early 1800s in Washington County. Anna (Annie), b. 9 February 1796 is known to be one of Joseph's children.

Alvin F. Hansen, 5739 Meridian Avenue, San Jose, CA 95118 says "My great-grandfather, Simon LUPER (LOOPER), was born in your county 10 December 1853. His father's name was Gilbert Looper. According to the 1850 census, Gilbert was married to Susannah (INGRAM) of Tennessee. The 1860 census shows him married to Emily of Indiana. I am anxious to obtain information pertaining to the death of Susannah Ingram Looper and the marriage of Gilbert Looper and Emily.

Elizabeth Roark Forsman, Box 693, Friday Harbor, WA 98250 says "James HEMBREE, b. 1760-1770 in Pendleton, South Carolina (?), a son of William Hembree and Naomia Saxah LONON, married Nancy PETTIT, daughter of Hanah & Joel Pettit. Both died in Washington County, Arkansas between 1844 and 1853. Their sons may be William Isaac Newton and Hugh L. We need proof Cynthia Lonon ROARK was their daughter. Any Bible records or family history around Washington County?"

Virginia B. Asterino, 524 Scioto Street, Urbana, Ohio 43078 offers "$100.00 reward for the first documented proof of father of David BEARD b. 1773 North Carolina. Listed in the 1803 tax list of Wilson County, Tennessee. Married Lavina (?), b. 1783 in N. C. David Beard d. 1855, Wilson Co., Tenn. His children were: Lydia, Polly, Amelia, Alexander, David, Margaret, John, and Faithy. A brother was POSSIBLY Alexander Beard, whose wife was Margaret (Peggy) BRADLEY, dau. of John Bradley, Sr. Alexander's dau. Mary married Charles H. SEAY, November 1, 1819 in Wilson Co., Tenn. They went to Arkansas Territory in 1927 with Alexander; he died there before 1832. All letters answered."

Mrs. Roy Brumfield, Cedar Hill, Rte. 1, Fayetteville, AR 72701 asks for information on Thomas CARL, b. March 24, 1802, Dutchess County, N. Y. Married (1) Nancy M. SHEDD, b. November 24, 1904. They travelled through Tennessee to Mulberry, Arkansas, where Nancy died, leaving seven children. Sometime, between 1837 and 1840, he married (2) Cynthia MAXWELL and had seven more children. He lived near Gentry and is buried in Word Cemetery. A Mrs. Luther THOMASON, daughter of William S. Carl, is supposed to own the oldest family Bible which might show Thomas Carl's parents. Anxious to get in touch with any descendants of Mrs. Thomason.

Mrs. John Edwards, 5010 Terrace Heights Drive, Yakima, Washington 98901 seeks information on Benjamin (Bud) ABNEY family, of Mayfield area; wife Jerusha Emma HOAD Abney. Purchased land in 1900 from Southerland, Campbell, Mayfield, and Gayne. Also in 1901 from J. A. McCarter.

Jerry V. Collins, Box 1117, Bread Springs School, Gallup, New Mexico 87301 says: "I am looking for any information concerning Robert COLLINS, born in Tennessee, mid-1830s. It is known that he lived in Elm Springs Township in Washington County with wife Mary THOMAS or THOMPSON, and son Jessie. Robert and Mary had three sons born in the Elm Springs area: Jesse 1860, Robert, Jr. 1861, William 1862/63. Robert Collins was killed during the Civil War, but can find no information. Mary Collins was listed in Elm Springs in 1870, with three sons. There is some connection with a Martin and Charity Collins, also living in Elm Springs. In 1880 Mary Collins is married to a Sterling McALLANY, living in Falls Co., Texas. Robert Collins' oldest son, Jesse, visited kin during 1920s in the Fayetteville area. Jesse, Robert Jr. and William Collins all died in Texas during the 1930s. Also wish information about the parents of Isaiah Thomas HOCK, born 4 August 1829 in Tennessee, moved to Madison County, Arkansas at an early age. Married 6 April 18, 1856 to Nancy R. LEDBETTER (1 October 1839, Tennessee). They left Arkansas in 1890 and moved to Bell Co., Texas and later to Eastland Co., Texas. Isaiah died 27 January 1921. Nancy R. died 12 November 1919 at Nimrod, Eastland Co., Texas.

Mrs. MaryJane Draeger, 315 Douglas Avenue, Waukesha, Wisconsin 53186 desires information on or from any TAYLORS, MATTHEWS or MATHEWS that are descendants of James H. Taylor and Mary Elizabeth (PENDLETON) Taylor who is buried in the cemetery at Sunset. He died January 1891, she died December 1917.

Hercel Lofton, 722 North Oak, Kermit, Texas 79745 writes "Need help on my LOFTON, BIGGS and CAUGHMAN lines. John Stephen Lofton born 1818 (?), Tennessee (?); died (?) killed by bushwhackers near Devil's Den State Park, during the time of the Civil War. He married (1) Rachel (?) when?; and married (2) Matilda Hanna, when ?. Why did the children of wife No. 1 spell their name Lofton, while the children of wife No. 2 spell their name Loftin?

Mrs. B. O. Penney, 4850 Briarbend, Houston, TX 77035 needs information on MOCK family in Tennessee and North Carolina. Two Mock sisters married WEST brothers in Tennessee, came to Washington County, Arkansas ca. 1847, 1850 census, Marrs Hill Twp. Agnes Mock m. Robert Jentry West. Mary Ann Mock m. 17 March, 1846 to Edward West (my great-grandfather). They are buried in Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Census of 1830 and 1840, Sevier Co., Tennessee has Samuel and Ann Dinwiddie RANKIN West, parents of West brothers, near household of Philip and Jane WILSON Mock, parents of the Mock sisters. Their brother, John and Margaret ROGERS Mock, and her father, Hugh Rogers, and family came into Washington County, Arkansas ca. 1851.

Mrs. Sally Esteb Gullickson, 8118 Oaklake Court, Alexandria, VA 22309 says: "from about 1925 to 1942, my grandfather, Samuel Oscar Esteb disappeared from his home in eastern Oregon. Part of this time at least was spent in the Ozark area of Arkansas, probably as a Baptist minister. Did anyone know him or of him during this period?"

NEW BOOKS ON WASHINGTON COUNTY

Mrs. Mattie T. Logsdon has given to the WCHS a copy of her book "Climbing the Cherry Tree", a genealogical work which includes information on CHERRY, COX, COHEA, WOOLSEY, BAYLISS--as well as other familiar Washington County names. It is a readable and interesting work, and Mrs. Logsdon says, "It is given in memory of Dr. Lemke who helped me at the beginning of my research in Washington County." The 293-page, hardbound book is available in the Society office for researchers, or it may be purchased for $25.00.

Lyda Winn Pace's "Seventy-Five Years of Methodism in Winslow" is newly printed and contains many pictures, names and stories about early years of this century in Winslow. It is available through the Washington County Historical Society for $3.00.

NEWS & COMMENTS

A new committee has been formed to oversee the operation of the Tom Feathers Memorial Library and to establish certain new standards and rules. The committee, composed of Robert Besom, Cecelia Butt, Pat Donat and Mildred Feathers, requests assistance from Society members in a search for letters, journals, diaries, and other primary source material. Number one priority for the committee is preservation of its photographic collection, and identification of presently unidentified photos.

Although it was agreed that books in the library will not be allowed to circulate at this time, the rule may change when it is possible to move the library into new facilities.

New acquisitions to the library include:

Harper's Weekly, March 1862, picture of the Battle of Pea Ridge and report of battle. Gift of Pat Donat.

Harrison Hale's "University of Arkansas 1871-1948". Gift of David K. Patton.

A Scrapbook of Programs and Events in Fayetteville, 1919, kept by Mrs. W. R. Lighton. Gift of Betty Lighton.

Fayetteville Daily Leader, April 25, 1930. Gift of Mrs. Bruce Lunsford.

Southern Historical Society Papers reprint (54 volumes of which three are on hand and remainder are to be added as published). Gift of Jean Newhouse.

Imperial Holy Bible, published 1844, leather binding, to be displayed in Headquarters House. Gift of Mary Margaret Morton.

"Beard Mosaic" genealogy, 371 pages. Gift of Virginia Asterino, Urbana, Ohio.

"Henry Family Tree" genealogy. Gift of Margaret E. Rauch, Fayetteville.

Fincher Papers, including weaver's pattern, commission to H. W. Fincher as county coroner, and Civil War letter from Rufus Daley to grandparents Harrison and Rachel Daley.

The entire 1900 census of the United States, state by state, is now available. For information write 1900 Census, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C. 20408.

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Quarterly Meeting

County Court Building

April 2, 1978

President Larry Browne called the meeting to order at 2:00pm. He reviewed the minutes of the last quarterly meeting, noting new officers and board members, and changes in bylaws.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Tom Lavender reported on Headquarter's House heating-cooling and outdoor wiring projects, which are nearly complete, and repairs to roof and ceiling of museum room. He noted that any time digging must be done in the yard, people working should be informed that any artifacts found belong to the WCHS.

Pat Donat, Chairman of the Library Committee, noted that new committee members are Ce lia Butt, Peggy Hoffman, Bob Besom, and Mildred Feathers. They will be working on the photo collection to better preserve the pictures.

Bernice Karnes, Chairman of Genealogy, reported that 66 letters have been received and answered in the last year.

Jack Diggs, Publications Chairman, said that the break even point has almost been reached for the Campbell-Tebbetts book. Profit

Bob Besom reported on his work on the historic register. He has organized material on hand, and will begin next week to take photographs and gather data. He reminded members to submit sites and information.

Pat Donat reported that invitations to bid on the Ridge House work will be announced soon.

President Larry Browne noted that the endowment fund is $2000. He reminded members that donations are always welcome.

President Browne announced the Ice Cream Social will be held the 3rd Saturday in August (19th August). The Society cleared $1000. last year. He noted that 3 new life memberships have been received. He showed plans of the old County Jail drawn by Carl Russell, and said efforts are continuing to obtain use of the building for WCHS office and records storage.

The program was a film entitled, "The Price of Peace and Freedom".

Respectfully submitted,
Emily P Tompkins;
Recording Secretary

EPT/kl

Dearie, Have I a Story for YOU!!
Read about it
in FLASHBACK, of course.

Washington County Historical Society

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